

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARE WE A HUMANE NATION?

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert a recent article by Arthur I. Blaustein into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Blaustein was chairman of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity under President Carter. He now teaches at the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Blaustein's provides an insightful critique of society's unfulfilled goals of equality, justice, and economic opportunity. I recommend the following article as important reading to all my colleagues.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Dec. 24, 1989]

ARE WE A HUMANE NATION?

(By Arthur I. Blaustein)

Twenty-five years ago, this nation undertook a course of action designed to combat "the paradox of poverty amidst plenty." In doing so, President Lyndon Johnson decided upon a broadside effort to seriously attack the root causes of poverty: inadequate health care, impaired education, lack of decent jobs, deteriorating housing and decaying neighborhoods. When Johnson requested—and Congress passed—the Economic Opportunity Act, it also signified a moral commitment on the part of our political leadership to pursue the unfulfilled goals of equality, justice, and opportunity.

It truly was a historic moment—one worth recalling with pride—for it was a time when Americans demonstrated their commitment, openness and generosity. A new federal agency was created to spearhead and coordinate this endeavor: the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), which had the responsibility for initiating several programs, including Head Start, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Legal Services, Job Corps, Upward Bound, Foster Grandparents, Community Economic Development, and Community Action; all of which were direct and specific, aimed at pressing national problems.

It was a time of enthusiasm and hope. People not only thought about what was right and talked about what was wrong, but they also accepted personal responsibility for actually doing something about righting those wrongs. The nation's spirit was enlivened by the tens of thousands of young (and not-so-young) Americans who volunteered for the Peace Corps, VISTA, Legal Services and the Teacher Corps, or who supplemented their education by providing worthwhile social services to the poor through the more than 900 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) established across the country.

I do not have to tell you that times have changed. Nowadays, people complain a lot, but they do not take personal responsibility for anything other than their own ambition, career or security. On campus and off, rather than activism, idealism and vitality, the mood has shifted to apathy, fatalism,

passivity and privatism: "Look out for No. 1,"—those who can't are shiftless, a drag on the economy.

Times also have changed for our disadvantaged youth. In the '60s, there was hope: Upward Bound, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps held out a helping hand. Youngsters who had never before had a chance believed that the dream of achieving selfhood could become a reality. By the early '80s, though, that hope had been dashed, and it was replaced with despair, as youngsters turned to drugs, crime and violence.

It is important to clarify this reality, for along the way, in deliberate efforts to destroy the credibility of these programs, conservative politicians began manipulating symbols in order to stigmatize them. During the Nixon era, they cleverly began to refer to them as "minority" and "welfare" programs, rather than as "opportunity" ones, thereby switching the message from a positive to a negative one. This kind of deceit and distortion was not an accident; it was designed to exploit fear and racial divisiveness.

By the time we reached the '80s, we had entered an era that officially—at the highest levels of government—condoned and even encouraged negative attitudes, code words and symbols directed against the poor in particular, and toward basic human and social service programs in general. Those conservative politicians who did so are adept at moralizing endlessly over the issues: the "problems" of the unemployed and underemployed, the homeless and hungry, of alcoholism, drug abuse, mental illness, infant mortality, child and spouse abuse and disrupted families. But they have neither the heart nor the will for the rigorous thoughts and work of finding cures or even just relieving some of the suffering and symptoms.

CREATING DISTORTIONS

Let me give a concrete example of what I mean. During the course of the 1980 presidential campaign, then-candidate Reagan would entertain crowds with the line, "Do you know how much it costs to keep a kid in the Job Corps? (pause) And how much it costs to send a youngster to Harvard? (long pause) Well, I'll tell you: \$8,200 for the Job Corps and only \$8,000 for Harvard." This usually elicited gales of smug laughter. But it was a false comparison, a perversion of reality. It just shows how distortions and false myths are created. The average taxpayer doesn't want complex economic answers, but they do deserve an honest answer. There are substantial costs if we eliminate the Job Corps. For example, it costs \$26,000 a year to keep a youngster in prison. It costs \$32,000 to keep a youngster in an alcohol and drug abuse program or a halfway house. It costs \$55,000 to keep a youngster in a mental institution. And it costs only \$16,000 to keep a youngster in the Job Corps, where they're learning self respect and job training.

The issues are: What are the values of the society, and where do we want to spend our money? The alternative to our Job Corps is not Harvard, it's despair. And there are substantial future costs to taxpayers. Drastic

cuts in basic social and human service programs will exact social and human costs, and they will also appear as direct financial costs at the future times in different ledgers.

There is a price to be paid for Reagan's reduction of human and social services. The price is that these cutbacks did not reduce crime; they increased it. They did not promote better family life; they destabilized it. They did not reduce alcoholism; they increased it. They did not increase respect for the law; they weakened it.

The four particular elements of the Reagan administration's policies that have served to undermine our social equilibrium are: (1) the massive across-the-board cuts in social and human service programs; (2) the transfer of federal authority and program responsibility to states with diminished resources; (3) the abolition of delivery systems provided for in the Economic Opportunity Act; and (4) the abdication of moral leadership.

COMMITMENT TO EQUALITY

I want to quote from a tribute to Jane Addams made in 1960 by the distinguished writer and historian Archibald MacLeish; because it touches my sense of the meaning of the war on poverty. Jane Addams, he said, "was not working for her immigrants and her poor. She was committing herself with them to the common life—that life our generation watches more and more as spectators, as though it were not common, as though it were a life for someone else. She was as explicit about that as a woman could be. She was not, she said, a reformer: she wanted to establish a place (Hull House) 'in and around which a fuller life might grow for others and for herself.' And having made that much clear she then reversed her words to make her declaration clearer still. 'The good we secure for ourselves is precarious and uncertain until it is secured for all of us and incorporated into our common life.'"

"No, Hull House changed Chicago and changed the United States, not because it was a successful institution but because it was an eloquent action by a woman capable of action regardless of the dark ahead. We talk as though the great question before our society was whether the things that need to be done in America to keep this last best hope of earth alive should be done by the federal government or by the states or perhaps the cities or by industries or by some other kind of organization. But that, of course, is not the question. The question before our society is simply whether or not these things will be done. And the answer is that they will be done if we ourselves see to it as Jane Addams and her friends saw it—if we accept, as she accepted, responsibility for our lives. That, when all is said and done is why our time remembers her—that she accepted for herself responsibility for the 'common life.'"

SERVING THE POOR

I cite this passage because it best describes for me the spirit and the intentionality of the Economic Opportunity Act, its programs and the people who worked at OEO.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

In 1965, the concept of Hull House was institutionalized through the Economic Opportunity Act with the establishment of over 900 Community Action Agencies (CAA), an indispensable step forward in the delivery of social services to our nation's poor. These multiservice agencies have provided basic life-support services to millions of Americans. Yet, the Bush administration is still trying to undo all the positive accomplishments that have been achieved in the past 25 years by the agencies. What is it replacing them with? Vague rhetoric about "a thousand points of light" and unspecific notions as to who else might do the job. Thus, once again, the stark reality is: the question before our society is simply whether or not those things will be done.

In reviewing the policies of the past 25 years, we have seen various strategies and theories come and go—a welfare-reform strategy, a private-sector job strategy, a minority-entrepreneurship strategy, a special-revenue strategy. Yet, I believe that if we had never passed the original legislation, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which created an independent federal agency supporting CAAs, we would have to invent it today. It created the only coherent delivery mechanisms—imperfect as they may be—that relate policies and programs to people. That is the genuine achievement of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Lost in the clichés, slogans, and double-talk of the conservative anti-government criticism are the solid accomplishments. The value of these programs, services, and innovations has been obscured; the extraordinary contributions have been slighted. I believe that it is particularly important during a period of passivity, privatism and rhetoric to recall a time when responsibility for the "common life," as Jane Addams put it, was the law of the land. When our government actually provided the kind of moral leadership that is consistent with the values of a just, humane and truly democratic society.

Isn't it ironic? When the Reagan administration abolished OEO in 1981 and transferred authority to the states, it was the first time a federal agency had been shut down since World War II. They shut it down under the pretense of having a better way of fighting poverty. We now know what that meant: stealing from HUD and extorting from Wedtech.

954 POINTS OF LIGHT

At this point, when we should be reaping a substantial peace dividend, I believe that a rediscovery of the spirit and a re-enactment of the content of the Economic Opportunity Act would be the most healthy response possible to cope with our present social and community problems. If President Bush is serious about establishing "a thousand points of light," he need not look very far or very long. There are 954 points of light out there now: They are called community action agencies. They have been burning the midnight oil for too long and are in need of some fuel.

With the demise of the Cold War, only a tragic failure of nerve can prevent the administration from acting upon the remarkable opportunity that history is now offering: that of reordering our national priorities. Not only the 34 million poor in America, not only the 45 million near-poor (who are one accident, layoff, illness or divorce away from poverty); but also each and every one of us who cares about the future of our nation must ask the question, "If not now, when?"

Politics today, in a period of limited economic growth, seems to have reached a level of abstractness that removes it from the commonplace circumstances of ordinary Americans. When a sane and civilized family runs into tough financial times, two things happen. The one thing that they do do is to assure that those members of the family who are least able to fend for themselves are given the protection and minimum amenities necessary for survival. The one thing that they do not do is to allow those who have more than enough and are enjoying luxuries to continue to hoard. There are certain natural principles of behavior, of caring and decency, that have prior claim over untested game plans of economic theorists or politicians on the make.

Our founding fathers were well aware of what was needed: They knew that a vital and health federal government is indispensable to the well-being of a self-governing people. They believed in the ability of government to secure and protect the liberties of all our people—the weak as well as the strong. That is, after all, what democracy is all about.

Finally, it must be said in response to the downgrading of national commitment to economic opportunity; in response to our government's avoidance of our growing social problems and its abdication of moral leadership: that only those people have a future, and only those can be called humane and historic, who have an intuitive sense of what is important and significant in both their national and public institutions, and who value them. It is this conviction, and the continuing belief in the common-sense vision of the American promise, that allows us to recall the significance of the goals and principles embodied in the Economic Opportunity Act. And to remind ourselves that the struggle for genuine equality, justice and economic opportunity is still the most important endeavor of our time.

A TRIBUTE TO KATHY BARRETTE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding student from my community who has earned honors along with her classmates for winning the 1990 Rhode Island State Championship title in the Bicentennial of the Constitution and Bill of Rights competition.

Kathy Barrette, of Pawtucket, RI attends Bishop Keough High School in Pawtucket, RI. This competition is held annually to test students' general knowledge of the Constitution as well as their ability to apply the Constitution to contemporary issues. The students were evaluated in three areas: Presentation, overall knowledge of the Constitution, and application of the principles of the Constitution. For Bishop Keough High School, this title was very special for the school finished second last year. Through hard work, combined with the excellent guidance and preparation by her teacher, Ms. Carol Costa, Kathy and her classmates were able to achieve excellence. Kathy and her classmates, along with Ms. Costa, will now travel to Washington, DC, in

May to compete in the National Competition against teams from across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Kathy Barrette and the members of Ms. Costa's U.S. history class from Bishop Keough High School. Their outstanding knowledge of the Constitution and its principles serves as a reminder to us all about the importance of this great document for all Americans. I would like to wish Kathy and her classmates good luck in the national competition.

THE CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY DESERVES A PAT ON THE BACK

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Consumer Affairs Commission of Alameda, CA, in California's Ninth Congressional District for an outstanding year in 1989 and, for their participation in National Consumers Week—the week of April 22–28, 1990.

The Alameda County Consumer Affairs Commission is a group of individuals appointed by the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. The purpose of the commission is to advise and to educate the community on consumer oriented issues. The commission also assists consumers through mediation and serves as another place for consumers to turn to instead of taking their complaints to the courts.

I would like to congratulate the commission on the banner year in 1989. The following is a list of the commission's accomplishments:

The commission's service to the county increased at a rate of 30 percent—or from 4,207 to 6,200—from 1988 to 1989, and the commission handled over 1,275 complaints and physically mediated, resolved and closed nearly 300 of them. The remainder were handled via information dissemination and response to inquiry.

In 1989, the commission recovered more than \$55,174 in cash, goods, and services—a tremendous savings to the county. They sought revenue from outside the county and received a grant from Pacific Bell. They also recruited volunteers from the community to assist the commissioners in the day-to-day operations of the commission.

As part of their Outreach Program, the commission participated in seniors fairs in both Oakland, CA and Hayward, CA. The commission met with numerous senior citizens groups, civic and community groups, as well as schools, to help educate these groups concerning problems relating to consumer issues. The commission also communicates with the Alameda city and county library systems by setting up displays with information for consumers through pamphlets and by facilitating direct contact with commissioners on consumer protection issues. They also held an open house for county employees.

As the commission's focus of participation in our local community during National Con-

sumers Week, they are sponsoring an information sharing event whereby consumers can take advantage of the educational information provided.

Mr. Speaker, the Consumer Affairs Commission is a wonderful resource for both me and the community—I refer many of my constituents to the commission where they receive excellent assistance and guidance from the commission. I would like to commend the Consumer Affairs Commission of Alameda County for their dedication to the ongoing need for consumer education and information regarding consumer rights, and I congratulate the commission on their participation in National Consumers Week.

A TRIBUTE TO LESLEE REIS: AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN AND RESTAURATEUR

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, recently the people of our area, and indeed, throughout the Nation, lost one of the culinary world's most outstanding leaders: Leslee Reis. Mrs. Reis died suddenly and unexpectedly in New Orleans during a weekend trip, and she is mourned by all those who were fortunate enough to know and work with her, as well as by countless thousands of customers who frequented her world-class restaurant, Cafe Provencal.

I became fast friends with Leslee and her husband, Andy, when we were members of the Evanston Young Republicans. She was a wonderful and energetic person, someone who always brightened the lives of those around her. She will be deeply missed, and her contributions to her profession are substantial.

Of all the recent accounts of Leslee's life which were written after her untimely passing, I found an April 27 Chicago Tribune article that captures the most important aspects and I have selected excerpts to be reprinted below. Together with the memories and love of all those who were touched by Leslee, I hope that this record may help provide a fitting tribute to a very special lady.

Mrs. Reis, a pacesetter of Chicago's culinary world, was founder and executive chef of the award-winning Cafe Provencal, which she opened in 1977, after doing her own form of market research: standing on a street corner in Evanston, asking passersby if they wanted the kind of restaurant she wanted to open. In 1982 she opened Leslee's and in 1987, Bodega Bay Cafe, both in Evanston. Both closed in 1988.

Until her marriage in 1965 to her high school sweetheart, Mrs. Reis had never cooked an entire meal, much less an epicurean feast. She was working toward her doctorate in biochemistry at Harvard when she got sidetracked, taking a course at Le Cordon Bleu and volunteering to do dishes for Julia Child, who was about to debut as "The French Chef" on television. Her first entry into the food business was catering.

"I'm terribly distressed," said Julia Child in Boston. "She did a lot for women in the business. She was a fine chef and ran a fine

restaurant. The last time we were in Chicago we had a wonderful meal at her restaurant. She was a wonderful, jolly, fine, good person."

Mrs. Reis was one of the star chefs at New York City's Tribute to James Beard, City-Meals-on-Wheels in 1987 and the Wolfgang Puck Charitable Foundation's American Food and Wine Festival in 1988. She was chosen as the only Midwestern guest chef on Julia Child's television series, "Dinner at Julia's" in 1983, and was a founding member of the American Institute of Wine and Food and of Les Dames d'Escoffier Chicago.

One reason for her success as a restaurateur was that she kept a pure style at Cafe Provencal, said Gordon Sinclair, owner of Gordon's restaurant. "Leslee was very firm in her conviction that Cafe Provencal was authentic French provincial cooking. She stuck to her style. She was not affected by the nouvelle movement but maintained a hearty and robust cuisine," he said.

"Because of her bravado, I don't think any knew just how much she cared about people and the business," said cookbook author and Tribune columnist Abby Mandel. "She was extremely sensitive to people. She really cared and I think that was the secret of her success."

LOMA LINDA MEDICAL CENTER'S GIFT OF LIFE TARGETING TUMORS WITH AN ATOM SMASHER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in last week's Washington Post concerning a highly advanced technology utilizing particle accelerators in the treatment of cancerous tumors. Loma Linda University Medical Center has been a pioneer in this technology for 20 years and a description of their work is included in this article. I call it to my colleague's attention because I want all of you to be aware of the availability of this cancer curing treatment center that will begin treating patients this summer.

TARGETING TUMORS WITH AN ATOM SMASHER—MAINSTAY OF PHYSICS FINDS A PLACE IN THE MEDICAL ARSENAL AGAINST GROWTHS INACCESSIBLE BY SURGERY

(By Gregg Levoy)

High on a hillside overlooking San Francisco Bay, a woman apprehensively enters a building that houses a particle accelerator, an atom smasher that is the mainstay of physics and now is being used to treat cancer and other life-threatening diseases.

The 28-year-old woman suffers from an arteriovenous malformation, a hereditary condition that results in an abnormal growth of blood vessels in the brain. Several years earlier, the malformation caused a hemorrhage that resulted in a temporary coma and paralyzed the woman's right eye. Because the malformation is too deep and inaccessible for surgery, her physician, Jacob Fabrikant, a professor of radiology at the University of California at Berkeley, fears her next hemorrhage could be fatal. His experiments in particle beam therapy at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory may represent her last hope.

In one of three medical "caves" at the accelerator complex, a phalanx of shirt-sleeved doctors and physicists help the woman onto the Isocentric Stereotactic Apparatus for Humans, a revolving couch that permits the accelerator's helium-ion beam to take aim at her skull from different angles. Her sister watches the hour-long procedure on a closed-circuit monitor in an adjacent room.

Strapped into the couch, the woman's head is immobilized in what looks like a custom-made hockey mask. Computerized images help technicians train the accelerator on the malformation in her brain to within a fraction of a millimeter.

Each of four doses of the therapy takes about a minute, is painless and silent and essentially clots the malformation. Because blood is unable to flow through its capillaries, it will atrophy, probably within a year and dissolve harmlessly.

Originally designed for particle physics, atom smashers have been compared to a demolition derby in which two speeding cars crash; physicists do the same thing with atoms, sending them crashing together at high speeds and then counting the particles that scatter as a result of the collision to try and determine the building blocks of matter.

Increasingly, atom smashers are regarded as promising tools to treat cancer and other diseases, because they allow doctors to lower the dose of radiation while increasing the accuracy of radiation therapy.

That is particularly true for cancers that are localized in one area of the body. "Anything that is treatable with X-rays could probably be better treated with particle beams," said Raymond Kjellberg, a neurosurgeon at Harvard Medical School, the home of the only other clinical accelerator in the United States. "My guess is that [atom smashers] will replace most X-ray use in 10 to 20 years," said Kjellberg.

Conventional radiation treatment uses X-rays, which scatter as soon as they hit the body, wasting energy and affecting healthy and cancerous tissue alike. This is especially dangerous if the tumor is in a vital spot, such as near the heart or spine. For this reason, a less than ideal dose is used to avoid damaging normal tissue.

Proton beams used in particle therapy have the same biological effect on the body as X-rays, disrupting a cell's metabolism and breaking up the DNA, making it incapable of reproducing. But unlike X-rays, they can be controlled to penetrate no farther than the tumor and to unleash their cell-killing energy directly on the target.

A particle beam's velocity can be varied by passing it through a telescoping water absorber, similar to the collapsible plastic cups used in camping. The longer the absorber, the more water the beam must pass through, and the slower it travels.

The velocity of a beam determines how far into the body it travels before reaching the end of its range. Ideally, a particle beam dumps the bulk of its energy right on top of the tumor, resulting in less damage to healthy tissue.

Particle beams are generally trained on a site from several different points, further minimizing the dose on any given path. Beams can also be shaped to the precise configuration of a tumor.

As a result, doctors can deliver up to 35 percent more radiation than with conventional X-ray therapy, while sparing sensitive surrounding tissue.

Given the complex technology involved and the difficulty in precisely controlling the beam energies, proton therapy remained a limited option until the early 1980s.

But with the advent of several advances including more sophisticated targeting procedures, an increased understanding of tumor biology and three-dimensional computer imaging techniques such as CAT scans and magnetic resonance imaging, which can map tumors with great precision, particle beam therapy began to emerge as a promising tool.

Today, there are nine facilities around the world that use the technology: in addition to the accelerators at Berkeley and Harvard, there is one in Sweden, three in the Soviet Union, two in Japan and one in Switzerland.

Doctors in these facilities have treated a total of about 6,000 patients for cancer of the head, neck, lung, abdomen, eyes, lung, prostate, spinal cord, pelvis and cervix, as well as non-cancerous ailments such as the arterial malformation.

Fabrikant and others at Berkeley have treated about 900 patients with the device, most of whom were suffering from ocular melanoma, a cancer that used to require removal of the eye. Using helium beams, treatment not only can spare the eye but can obliterate the cancer in 95 percent of cases, compared with 60 percent of surgical cases.

One sign of the promise of accelerators is a facility under construction at Loma Linda University Medical Center outside Los Angeles. There a \$40 million "proton therapy" accelerator is expected to begin operation this summer, the only machine in the world designed expressly for medical use.

As the first hospital-based facility, it reflects a change in design from earlier medical accelerators. They were modified from physics laboratories by diverting beams, usually via magnets, into a room made to look as much like a hospital setting as possible. "What we really did," said Kjellberg, "was just push 10 years of physics experiments out of the way."

Loma Linda's design puts a computer-controlled couch in the center of a three-story revolving gantry, a ferris-wheel-like apparatus with a dozen five-ton electromagnets suspended on its frame. This arrangement—it is the beam that moves, not the patient—enables greater precision for treatment involving multiple angle radiation.

There will be three treatment rooms, each with a gantry, and one with a fixed beam for single-entry treatment for diseases such as eye cancer, in which the use of a gantry is excessive. The entire facility is built underground for natural radiation shielding.

Loma Linda will have the capacity of treating up to 100 patients a day, in half-hour sessions, according to project director James Slater, chairman of the department of radiological therapy. This, he says, will undoubtedly relieve some of the pressure on more research-oriented accelerators at Berkeley and Harvard, which currently have patient waiting lists of nearly a year.

ENCOURAGE THE RECYCLING OF PAPER PRODUCTS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that

paper products will constitute approximately 40 percent of the municipal solid waste stream by the year 2000. In order to curb this trend, now is the time to establish and provide incentives which encourage the recycling of paper products.

Today I am introducing legislation to provide that incentive to companies which mass mail paper products through the U.S. Postal Service's second- and third-class mail.

Last year the U.S. Postal Service delivered approximately 62.8 billion pieces of third-class mail and approximately 10.5 billion pieces of second-class mail to households in the United States. The combined weight of second- and third-class mail in 1989, totaled approximately 11.6 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 46.5 pounds per American citizen.

Considering each ton of recycled paper produced saves approximately 17 trees, 11.6 billion pounds of recycled paper would save approximately 99 million trees.

In order to encourage recycling, to save millions of trees, and to reduce our solid waste stream, I am introducing legislation which states the following:

"It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the U.S. Postal Service should study and report to Congress on the feasibility of establishing lower rates for any second- and third-class mail matter which uses recycled paper and materials."

By creating a lower mail rate for mailings using recycled materials, we can make it beneficial for mailers to use recycled goods. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this much-needed legislative measure.

MAHONING COUNTY TASK FORCE ON AIDS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mahoning County Area Task Force on AIDS, which is located in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. The Mahoning County Task Force on AIDS will be participating in AIDS Awareness Week in Ohio from May 5, 1990 thru May 11, 1990.

AIDS Awareness Week is to recognize the tens of thousands of people who have died from AIDS including the 22 people who have died in Mahoning County from this tragic virus. The week also brings attention to the millions of people who are living with the virus and encourages further education in hopes the impact of AIDS can be limited.

The Mahoning County Task Force on AIDS, as well as the AIDS unit of the Youngstown Health Department, have worked unyieldingly in their campaign against AIDS. They have gone beyond the call of duty to educate our community on the AIDS virus.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Mahoning County Task Force on AIDS for their hard work and dedication not only to Mahoning County and Ohio but also to the United States. AIDS is a threat to everyone, and groups such as this help educate communities such as ours thus enabling everyone to

deal better with this tragic disease. I am honored to represent these outstanding people.

OPPOSE ARMS SALE TO TURKEY

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my good friend and colleague, Congressman WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD in introducing a joint resolution disapproving of the Pentagon's proposal to sell five COBRA helicopters to the Government of Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that it is extremely difficult to successfully oppose an arms sale of this nature. But I think it is important to send a strong and unambiguous signal to Ankara that as long as Turkish forces occupy over one-third of the sovereign nation of Cyprus, United States policymakers will continue to speak out against strengthening military relations with Turkey.

Congress has supported the United Nation's efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the dispute on Cyprus. Ambassador-designate Nelson Ledsky who serves as the Department of State's Special Representative on the Cyprus matter has worked very hard to encourage all parties to this dispute to negotiate in good faith. Unfortunately, the Turkish Cypriot leadership and its supporters in Turkey have consistently obstructed the peace process.

Mr. Speaker, the United States should not reward a government which militarily supports a breakaway regime in another country with more U.S. military aid and I would urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN BOJANOWSKI

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bryan Bojanowski, the winner of the Earth Day Essay Contest held for eighth grade students in the Fourth Congressional District. Brian is a student at Infant Jesus of Prague School in Flossmoor, IL. In his essay, Bryan shows a keen awareness that every individual citizen can make an investment in the future of our Earth by making a conscious effort to conserve our natural resources in everyday life.

I submit for inclusion to the RECORD a copy of Bryan's essay, "Doing My Part for the Environment—I Can Make A Difference".

In preparation recently for writing an essay about conservation, I decided to take a hard look at what my own family was doing to help save the environment.

Let's take paper, for instance. Mom was asking for paper, rather than plastic bags at the grocery store. We were already using both sides of scrap paper and we shared magazines and newspapers with my grandparents. I searched the pantry while I was

putting away all those groceries that came in those brown paper bags and discovered we had paper plates and cups rather than foam. So far, so good!

Continuing my search, I discovered that my sister, who is single handedly keeping hair spray companies in business, was at least using non-aerosol products. I patted her on her spray stiffened head and went on.

We closed off unused rooms in the winter and had, in fact, lowered the temperature for the entire house. I knew it was cold when Mom broke out the bunny slippers!

I determined that all our furniture was made of pine or oak rather than tropical woods and we were waiting to do full loads of dishes and laundry. We took showers, rather than baths to conserve water and we never washed the car with a hose.

Speaking of the car, our twelve year old antique was probably no longer fuel efficient, but on the positive side, it did pass the emissions test with flying colors. We also car pooled when possible and tried to avoid unnecessary trips.

Other things I know we did included using a metal chimney to start the barbecue rather than charcoal lighter. We used light timers when we were away from home on vacation and made an effort to remember to turn off the TV and the lights when we left a room. As chief battery burner in the house, I invested in a battery charger and rechargeable batteries.

One thing we were not doing was to save bottles and cans for recycling. I plan to nag family members from now on about that!

As an editor of our school newspaper, I plan to write an editorial encouraging the students to pick up trash and participate in our ongoing can recycling project. I would also like to direct the editorial at the adults who do the purchasing for our cafeteria and attempt to persuade them to purchase paper packaging instead of styrofoam.

All in all, I was surprised at how many of the things my family already practices were also helpful to our environment. None of the things I mentioned here are difficult for a family to do and hopefully, if everyone did them, the environment would be improved. A little sacrifice on everyone's part could bring lasting benefits to all mankind.

I know my colleagues will want to join me in saluting Bryan Bojanowski for his prizewinning essay.

KANSAS STUDENT WINS SCHOLARSHIP

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I announce that one of the recipients of the Shell Century III Leaders scholarship resides in my congressional district. Her name is Heather Bartel of Kansas City, KA. Heather, a student at Sumner Academy in Kansas City, received the award based on her outstanding leadership abilities.

Heather is aptly qualified for the leadership role as treasurer of Student Congress, vice president of the Key Club, and a member of the German Club, cross-country team, and orchestra. After completing the application process, which involved a current events quiz, and

the preparation of a commentary citing a solution to a current problem in American society. Heather proceeded to the interview phase of the 10 finalists from Kansas.

As a State winner, Heather had the opportunity to compete in the national finals of the contest which were held in Williamsburg, VA. The questions asked involved offering solutions to critical issues which the United States will face in the next century.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Heather on her scholastic achievement and leadership potential. It is reassuring to know that America's youth is already planning for the future. Heather is an outstanding example for the youth of Kansas and the entire Nation.

SUPPORT THE FUTURE OF HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3131, the National High Performance Computing Technology Act and to share with my colleagues testimony submitted by Dr. Sidney Karin, director of the San Diego Supercomputer Center [SDSC], during hearings on the bill's companion measure in the other body. Located in my district, SDSC has been successfully providing high performance computing to the Nation's research community since 1985 when it was established by the National Science Foundation. I commend Dr. Karin's leadership and diligence in ensuring the success of the center; and his commitment to the field of high performance computing.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF DR. SIDNEY KARIN

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Senators: My name is Sid Karin, I was asked to testify, but I couldn't get to the hearing because I broke my leg a week ago when I was trying to go very fast down a mountain. We skiers are taught early and reminded often to reassess our surroundings and respond to all the varying factors, not only to the snow conditions, but also to the terrain, the folks in front of you, and those "hot dogs" behind you. When we go really fast, we need to make very rapid adjustments or you lose control. The lesson I learned skiing is a lesson we're all learning in the field of high-performance computing. It was my fascination with going fast that drew me to high-performance computing in the first place, I suppose, but while I can break a leg, I'd rather my country didn't. So I thank you for the opportunity to add my two cents to the record of the testimony.

My title is director of the San Diego Supercomputer Center, one of the supercomputer centers established by the National Science Foundation in 1985. I have another title also, which is vice president of a San Diego research and development company called General Atomics, which runs the San Diego Supercomputer Center under the NSF Cooperative Agreement. I'm also an adjunct professor in the Computer Science and Engineering Department at the University of California, San Diego. Prior to donning these three hats, I had yet another title: manager of the User Service Center at

General Atomics, that is, the User Service Center of the National Magnetic Fusion Energy Computer Center, one of the Department of Energy supercomputer centers, located at Livermore.

Our NSF supercomputer center, the one I direct today, was so quick to get off the ground five years ago precisely because it arose as a kind of spinoff or evolution from the DOE supercomputer effort. It was the first NSF center to have experience with linking users nationwide on a network, again because of its close relationship to the DOE effort. It's the product of a certain evolutionary path. I want to encourage your positive reading of S.1976 by drawing that evolutionary path, which is the path of high-performance computing, into the future. I have been where high-performance computing has been, and I think that gives me some insight into where it has to go.

The bill before you has four parts. The elements are establishment of a national network, development of improved software, support for high-performance computer systems, and basic research and education. This bill represents a balanced approach to continuing United States leadership in high-performance computing, and I am heartily in favor of funding all of these elements.

I should emphasize that I don't think we should be first in high-performance computing just because it would be nice to be first in as many areas as we possibly can. High-performance computing, as an enabling technology, is directly related to United States competitiveness in the world economy, and I want to explain how each part of this bill can be used to bolster and reinforce our competitive position.

The direct benefits of a national network are very obvious, as obvious to us today as the Interstate Highway System was to everyone in Eisenhower's time, when I was just a kid who loved fast cars.

Let me tell you how obvious it has become that we need a national network. When we started the San Diego center, we had before us the experience of the Magnetic Fusion Energy center, MFE, which was the first to link supercomputing researchers across the country by telephone and satellite on a true network. At all other nonclassified supercomputer centers, the remote users, and there weren't many, had to dial in and pay for a long-distance call.

When the San Diego center began, we knew we would need a network like MFE's, and we put it together that way, with links reaching from Maryland to Hawaii, with the result that we had more users working at our center between 1986 and early 1988, when the NSFnet backbone and regional networks began to take shape. We joined the NSFnet effort and began to phase out MFEnet clone. Today NSFnet and its associated regional networks, like the California Education and Research Federation network that we run from San Diego, are providing service to increasing numbers of researchers around the country. I should add that high-performance computing is Darwinist: we've made the most of our inheritance, and we've adapted swiftly for survival.

So I think a larger national network linking all researchers at high speeds is an adaptation the United States requires for competitive survival, and this bill addresses it. The funding required is not the largest part of the bill, but this initiative may well provide the most leverage.

If it has a defect, it is in its identification of the network as a "national research and education computer network" linking "gov-

ernment, industry, and the higher education community." Let's not make the mistake of isolating the research components of our economy from the engineering, design, and manufacturing sectors that benefit from the research. Let's link government, industry, higher education, and production—whether we call it manufacturing, trade, or commerce.

I'm suggesting that the various sectors of our economy can all evolve together. If they don't, we'll be in the same position as travelers were when the railroads began, having to hop out of trains at the border because the tracks in the next country were of a different gauge. Let's not keep the most productive sectors of our economy on a different gauge from research and education.

That leads me to another point about balance: high-performance computing is so important that it requires the cooperation of all agencies: not only DOE, but also NSF, NIH, NASA, the departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and others. I hope you will find a way to put in this bill or in another bill a mandate to all agencies to cooperate and to consider what the United States requires for competitive survival as they do so.

Since I'm supporting evolution here, let me point to the ultimate development. A computational superhighway should link everyone in the same way that telephones and fax machines do today. That idea is contained in the bill in the thought, here on page 8, that the government network should be phased out or turned over to the commercial networks when they can meet the needs. At that point, all of the elements of our society that can collaborate will be able to collaborate, and Japan Incorporated will be looking at U.S. Incorporated. As a number of editorialists have suggested in recent weeks, we may also need to face Germany, Incorporated, in the world market very soon. And in 1992, Europe, Incorporated.

That goal won't be met by networking alone. We need the other parts of this bill. The balance of the program is essential. Networks will let us talk to each other and compute together, but what will we compute, and how fast can we do it? And how can we assure that all of these elements work together to provide a robust computational infrastructure?

Let me bring in Darwin again to look at this. My center is a product of evolution. Its ancestor was a youthful DOE center that is still a vigorous citizen. Our center owes a lot to this parent, and to aunts and uncles on the DOE side as well. We obtained software, documentation, and much good advice from MFE. Our mass storage system, which we have now commercialized under license from the DOE labs, was a software product from Los Alamos, with hardware from IBM. In addition, we have a similar technology transfer agreement with Lawrence Livermore for its UNIX-based file management system. As we have developed and interacted with our brother and sister NSF centers, we have been able to repay our parents and aunts and uncles. We have worked with the DOE labs on operating system issues. We are working with Los Alamos and Caltech on prototyping a gigabit per second network of the kind envisioned in this bill.

And we've also grown up and had kids of our own, and so have our brothers and sisters. We have fostered and participated in much important research, including research that speaks to one of the grandest challenges we face: maintaining American competitiveness. For example, in our center,

we helped Gencorp to develop a new method for rapid injection molding of fiberglass and plastic auto body parts. The NSF center in Pittsburgh helped Alcoa to develop lighter aluminum cans, and the NSF center in Illinois helped Kodak develop new chemical processes for film developing. Moreover, we've had a vigorous program of research and technology transfer conducted jointly with members of the computer industry. At San Diego, this has included Cray, Digital Equipment, Supertek, Apple, and Alliant. This program has enabled these vendors to enhance their product offerings and improve their competitiveness in the world market.

We have taken very seriously our responsibility to educate researchers, students, and young people in the use of supercomputers and the opportunities of computational science. There's the Superkids program at MFE, the SuperQuest program at Cornell, the Kid Lab program at San Diego, and programs in Research Experiences for Undergraduates at all the NSF centers, in addition to fellowships and appointments for visiting scientists. All of these centers give workshops and hold meetings to spread technique, whether it's new math or new supercomputer graphics or new biochemistry. And we also clone ourselves. Key staff members of some of the new state-supported supercomputing centers have been drawn from the many experts trained by the DOE/DOD and NSF centers.

In order words, the NSF centers and the existing DOE centers have taken a leadership role in the efforts this bill seeks to support. Those efforts are the efforts that the present centers of supercomputing have been engaged in, multiplied thirty- or fortyfold. A layer of expertise, a computational mini-infrastructure, has already evolved. The efforts envisioned in this bill will have the most leverage if the funding is channeled through this layer. I hope the language referring to new centers will be looked at very closely when the time comes to implement this bill. A center is supposed to be central and is supposed to centralize, so it can act rapidly and take advantage of economies of scale. We should not repeat the experience we already have; rather, we should build on it and very quickly evolve upward from it.

Darwinian Nature is profligate with mass extinctions and reformations of the plant and animal kingdoms, but, as Darwin himself pointed out, when humanity domesticates and breeds animals, it can choose to do better than Nature will do, and faster as well.

WE MUST HAVE A MIX OF ENERGY RESOURCES AND NUCLEAR POWER MUST BE PART OF THAT MIX

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate Earth Day, this Nation is understandably drawn to consider the protection of our natural resources and national treasures. As a member of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, I am reminded of these obligations every day.

At this moment, Congress is seriously considering legislation to limit oil exploration in significant amounts of the Arctic Plain in Alaska, bills that would prohibit oil exploration and drilling over the vast majority of the American coastline, and vital legislation to clean up the air that will have a profound impact on our energy policy.

All of this is vital and necessary, but sooner or later we must begin to ask where we will get the energy resources to sustain our economy. If we won't drill for oil, if we discourage the use of coal, if we don't want our wild and scenic rivers destroyed by hydroelectric facilities, if we are unwilling to sustain the size and strength of our military to protect our import supply lines, what do we intend to do?

Certainly, I have supported the encouragement of alternate fuels: solar, wind, methanol, et cetera. I also believe that recycling and conservation have important roles to play. But these options are not going to sustain our economy in even the intermediate term, let alone allow us to increase our standard of living.

Sooner or later, we will be forced to confront these questions again. Mr. Speaker, I have enclosed a recent editorial from the Washington Post that contains part of the answer. That answer is nuclear.

SEABROOK STARTS UP

Despite 14 years of protest demonstrations and litigation, the Seabrook reactor in New Hampshire went into operation this week. It will generate power for New England without contributing to acid rain or to global warming. Will that end the opposition to it? Unlikely.

That opposition has two parts. Much of the legal combat has involved the plan to clear people out of the surrounding area in the event of a major accident. Seabrook is near beaches that draw heavy crowds in summer, and the claim is that people couldn't get out quickly. But there's another kind of opposition that has nothing to do with this specific site. It begins with the visceral conviction that the technology itself is illegitimate and dangerous.

Certainly it is dangerous. To illustrate the point, a truck accidentally damaged the cooling system of a reactor in Georgia this week. There were no serious consequences, but under slightly different circumstances, there could have been. Nuclear power is an unforgiving technology. There are now many dangerous and unforgiving technologies in daily use in this country saving money, time and lives. There is no way to generate large quantities of electricity without danger, and the question is which method returns the greatest benefits with the smallest risks.

New England and the whole East Coast are now at the edge of serious power shortages. Conservation of energy is essential, but even with a strenuous effort at conservation, there are going to have to be new power plants. What sort should they be? Most of the country's power is currently produced by burning coal, which greatly damages the environment. Natural gas is cleaner but more expensive and, like any fossil fuel, produces carbon dioxide, the major element in global warming. Solar energy is coming along but will always be limited by the sun's habit of periodically disappearing. The opponents of Seabrook include most of the ranking politicians in

Massachusetts, whose position is conspicuously vitiated by the extreme vagueness of their own thoughts about where and how to produce adequate energy for a modern society in a cold climate.

If this country seriously wants to reduce the amounts of carbon dioxide being pumped into the atmosphere, it is going to have to use more nuclear energy.

REAGAN'S SPEECH BRINGS THIS PATRIOT OUT OF THE "CLOSET"

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, one isn't used to newspaper columnists writing good things about former President Reagan, and when I ran across Ken Dychtwald's article in the Chicago Sun-Times of February 18, I was pleasantly surprised. The writer recognizes what many of us have said for some time that Ronald Reagan has made us all very proud to be Americans.

I commend this article to my colleagues for their review:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Feb. 18, 1990]

REAGAN'S SPEECH BRINGS THIS PATRIOT OUT OF THE "CLOSET"

(By Ken Dychtwald)

Last week I had a most unusual experience. The Sara Lee Corp. had invited a small group of powerful business leaders and their spouses to a mini-conference, a kind of "think tank" focused on the future.

The faculty for this four-day gathering included, besides myself, John Naisbitt, author of *Megatrends 2000*; Lester Thurow, dean of the business school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; James Fletcher, director of NASA; Zbigniew Brzezinski, counselor for the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and former President Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan addressed our group of 50 or so people on Feb. 6, his 79th birthday. After lunch was served, his birthday cake (made by Sara Lee, of course) arrived and we all joined in singing a rousing rendition of "Happy Birthday." Then, for several hours, Reagan addressed our group with his opinions on a wide range of domestic and international issues:

Gorbachev: "I had very good 'chemistry' with Mr. Gorbachev. I'm keeping my fingers crossed for his continued success."

Leadership: "My favorite world leader is Margaret Thatcher."

His most unhappy incident as president: "The killing of the Marines in the bomb explosion in Lebanon."

A challenge to appear with the other three living past-presidents on a TV special about politics: "An interesting idea, but remember only the acting president has all the facts. I wouldn't want to do anything that would undermine President Bush."

During the question-and-answer period that followed, I raised my hand to catch his attention. When he selected me and my jitters passed, I asked: "As a long-lived American—and as a prominent leader of Americans—what, in your opinion, makes us and our country special?"

After taking a moment to reflect, and then fastening his eyes on me, he said:

"Well, I have been thinking about that very question myself lately. I have never said this in public before, but here is what I think makes America great."

"In this day and age, you could go to live in Spain, but you'd never become a Spaniard. If you moved to Japan and spent the rest of your life there, you'd never be accepted as a Japanese. Similarly, if you chose to live in France, you wouldn't be accepted as a Frenchman. But anyone can move to America and become an American. Ours is the greatest social experiment in the history of civilization. We have a nation where people of all races, religions and ethnic backgrounds have joined together to form the great melting pot of democracy."

"The other thing that I particularly appreciate about America is that nearly all the nations of the world, each of their constitutions tell their people what they can do. In ours, the people tell the government what it can do."

And then, in a dramatic moment, Reagan began to recite the opening sentences of the U.S. Constitution: "We, the people . . ."

When he finished his answer, a hush fell over our group as we all felt touched by Reagan's observations and the deep feelings that motivate him. As a baby boomer who has for many years felt that patriotism was a bit corny and unfashionable, I must say that Reagan's comments and belief in our nation's basic values and ideals were a welcome relief from the cynicism and negativity that are so prevalent these days.

And as I heard Reagan passionately voice the importance of personal and political freedom, I felt proud to be an American, more proud than I had allowed myself to feel for some time.

It got me wondering—maybe there are other "closet patriots" out there. How do you feel about these issues? Please write to me in care of the Chicago Sun-Times, Features Department, 401 N. Wabash, Chicago 60611.

TIME TO RENEW REVENUE SHARING

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, in the current budget debate we have been overlooking one very important, needed step: to restart the Revenue Sharing Program.

Revenue sharing began in 1972 and over 14 years provided \$83 billion to local governments. Put simply: It was a program that worked—worked to keep valuable programs underway and worked to provide for community needs.

In October 1986, I offered an amendment on behalf of the Appropriations Committee as a last-ditch effort to extend revenue sharing. The House leadership decided President Reagan would veto the entire, crucial spending bill if our amendment was included so we reluctantly agreed to a Rules Committee decision striking our amendment. Since then, Chairman WHITTEN, and I have introduced legislation to reauthorize the program.

It is needed at this time for three main reasons.

First, with cutbacks during the Reagan-Bush administrations in domestic programs, more of

the burden for community services has fallen to local governments. This was the very philosophy that sparked the initial round of revenue sharing. The need is just as real today.

Second, everyone recognizes that we have a major infrastructure rebuilding problem facing us in the 1990's. Until funds became available for the Federal Government to lead the way in that effort, local government will again be carrying the burden. Revenue sharing will provide them with the financial edge to continue and improve vital water, sewage, road, and community building upkeep until we can take more major steps.

Third, while the Reagan-Bush administrations have made much of their goals of reducing Federal taxes, whether you agree with their approach or not, this policy, coupled with the decline in spending, has placed for many Americans a larger tax burden at the local level. And local governments often work with more regressive taxes that penalize the working families and older Americans on fixed incomes more than tax rates tied to income level.

We can fit revenue sharing into our overall budget picture. It marks an idea whose time has returned. Revenue sharing II should be a congressional sequel this summer, as it would provide a major economic boost.

D.L. WIEMAN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of longtime California State transportation leader, D.L. (Larry) Wieman. After 42 years of service to the transportation industry and his community, Larry will retire on April 30, 1990.

In light of his present status and past achievements, Larry is richly deserving of the high esteem he holds in the minds of his colleagues, as well as those in Federal, regional, and local agencies.

As an engineer, planner, and executive, Larry brought innovation, commitment, and leadership to a variety of assignments. With a long history of promoting statewide improvements to transportation, projects he helped with include: the design of Interstate Route 10 through Redlands, CA; the promotion of legislation which created the present department of transportation; and, the oversight of the completion of Interstate Highway 5.

From the beginning of his career, Larry ardently pursued innovative ways to improve the transportation systems in California. After receiving his degree in engineering design from UCLA in 1950, he was appointed district engineer for the department of public works, where he planned road construction throughout the San Bernardino district.

Later, after numerous district assignments, Larry became the head of the statewide highway research program in Sacramento. Once in Sacramento, Larry became involved with the State legislature, helping to create the new department of transportation, and eventually became the acting chief of the division of transportation planning. In 1976, he was ap-

pointed director of Caltrans District 10 in Stockton, which covered nine counties in the Central Valley.

During his tenure at the department of transportation, Larry was noted for his development of a management method known as quality circles, and for his organization of a statewide planning system, "Planning in the 1990's," which yielded the advance transportation system development effort.

Larry is generous with his time and energies outside of his career. He has been extremely active in raising money for the United Way and was responsible for coordinating fundraising contests as the division and section leader of the United Way of San Joaquin County.

As a fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Transportation Research Board's Committee on Water Transportation and Statewide Planning, Larry works outside of his position to further the interests of California transportation.

Larry resides in Sacramento with his wife, Virginia. They have one daughter and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the efforts of Larry Weiman, knowing well that this career-long pursuit to improve the transportation systems in California will leave a trail of innovation and leadership. I wish him luck with his future endeavors, and congratulate him on his past achievements.

MRS. MARY BRIDGES WILL CELEBRATE HER 100TH BIRTHDAY ON APRIL 22

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of a milestone in the life of one of my constituents. On April 22, Mrs. Mary Bridges of Centerport, Long Island, will celebrate her 100th birthday.

Perhaps it will seem callow of me, Mr. Speaker, to admit that the thought of a lifetime spanning a century's time is almost incomprehensible. But think of it: Mary Bridges was born during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. Her life and times have known the Spanish-American War, the rollout of the Model T, Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations, Prohibition, the Great Depression, and Pearl Harbor. She has seen America evolve from an agrarian country to builders of home computers and supercolliers. Her century on Earth has seen both steamships on the Mississippi and starships beyond Neptune.

How wonderful it must be for her to reflect on all of this, to see both where we've come from and where we're going. I'm certain that her perspective and her wisdom could benefit those of us here as we seek to chart a course of our Nation's future without repeating the mistakes of the past.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure my colleagues join with me today in wishing a most happy 100th birthday for Mrs. Mary Bridges as she begins her second century on this planet.

A THANK YOU TO DR. HERBERT V. FINE FOR 43 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Herbert V. Fine is a true American success story. Recently, in my district, the people he has served so faithfully for the last 43 years gave their thanks for all he has done. And I want to tell you about Dr. Fine, in hopes that his example will be a shining light for all those who read about him.

Dr. Fine was born July 2, 1917, to Philip and Bessie Fine in Chicago, IL. His life was typical until the age of 12, when his mother died. The year was 1929, and the stock market crash completed the devastation in his family. Herbert, his brother Melvin, and sister Ethel, were placed in an orphanage because his father could not care for the children. For the next 3 years, until his father remarried, Herbert kept the children together. He was forced to become a man at a very early age.

Dr. Fine attended high school in Chicago, distinguishing himself as a fine musician, and near the end of his studies he decided to become a doctor.

Through great personal determination he was accepted by the Chicago Medical School, a tremendous challenge financially and academically. Dr. Fine was a student and a worker by day, a janitor by night to make ends meet. But the fire of determination kept his will stoked high, and his sister Ethel worked as a bookkeeper to help keep him in school.

During his junior year, Dr. Fine became very ill and was hospitalized. During that time he met a pretty young nurse named Esther Schultz. They eventually were married, and with the help of his wife and sister, Herbert V. Fine became a doctor in 1943.

Dr. Fine served in the Army, was discharged in the fall of 1946, and began his continued training as a physician.

At age 29, he made a decision that symbolizes his career. Looking to help people who needed him, he sought out a small community desperate for a physician. In April of 1947, with help from the Carterville Lions Club, Dr. Fine visited Carterville, IL. With fewer than 1,000 residents and without a doctor for quite some time, Carterville was a poor community of farmers and coal miners who had received little if any medical attention.

In May 1947, Dr. Fine, his wife Esther and their 2-year-old son Rusty, made the journey to Carterville to set up his practice. Dr. Fine's dream had begun, and the town would sleep a little safer.

In 1948 his wife gave birth to twins, Beth and Bruce. Two months later his sister Ethel, who was so instrumental in his success, was killed in a fire at their childhood home in Chicago. Dr. Fine named his practice in her memory, and his prescription pads read "The Ethel Memorial Dispensary" in her tribute. Each day he practices medicine he honors

her love and devotion, and the medical books that helped start his practice are often inscribed "To Herbie, With Love, 'ET'."

In the early 1950's Dr. Fine moved his office to 110 North Division Street in Carterville, where it remained until 1988. Converted from an old grocery store, this facility was state of the art, including an x-ray machine. The office was open every day of the week, from 9 a.m. until the last patient was seen. More than 100 people a day would seek attention, even though appointments were unheard of, and every patient was treated, regardless of whether they could pay. If they were sick they received Dr. Fine's care.

Around the holidays people would often bring turkeys, hams, and desserts which were given from the heart. And often Dr. Fine would take those treasures to other families who would otherwise go without.

A fourth child, Alexander, was born in 1956. Dr. Fine had been in Carterville less than 10 years, working 20 hours a day, including house calls, a practice he still keeps. Dr. Fine himself stopped delivering babies in 1985, but up until that time he brought 2,500 new lives into this world, each delivered with a loving touch and with great respect for the meaning of life.

Dr. Fine was on the staff of Holden and Doctor's Hospital in Carbondale, Marion Memorial Hospital, and Herrin Hospital. He gradually limited his practice to Herrin, and as a member of the Williamson County Medical Society, he was recently honored as "Lifetime Secretary," giving up the post 2 years ago. He has been active in numerous professional societies and community organizations.

On August 29, 1988, Dr. Fine closed the 110 North Division Street office. I am proud to say that location is now where one of my district offices is located, and Dr. Fine helped set a standard for public service that we are obligated and honored to perpetuate.

I should mention these details were provided by his family which has generously shared its love and devotion to help make Dr. Fine's contributions possible.

From an orphan in Chicago to the lifeline for a rural community in southern Illinois. It is an amazing story. It epitomizes the success a person can have and the contribution to the community they can make if they are determined to see it through. It underscores the real strength of our society. And it highlights the brilliance of a man who gave so much that we look to him as an example of a man who made a difference.

Where would we be without the babies he delivered, the children he inoculated against disease, the adults who were given prolonged opportunities to live under his care, and the families who were comforted by his compassion in their greatest time of need?

Dr. Fine, we owe you a great deal, and knowing the kind of man you are, any sort of payment would not only be refused but considered unnecessary. So let us instead simply say, "thank you."

WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on April 27 and April 28, American workers killed, injured, or diseased while on the job will be remembered during Workers Memorial Day observances taking place across the Nation.

The American labor movement has fittingly chosen this weekend for its observances because it also marks the 20th anniversary of enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, commonly known as OSHA.

This is a time at which all of us should reflect on—and act on—the need to strengthen and improve our Nation's landmark job safety law, as well as other workplace safety and health laws. Coming as it does on the heels of Earth Day, Workers Memorial Day also serves to remind us of the importance of rededicating ourselves to doing all that we can to promote clean and healthy workplace environments.

The Indoor Air Quality Act of 1990, of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor, would go a long way toward doing just that. This proposed legislation, currently being marked up in committee, is intended to help reduce the threat to human health posed by indoor air contaminants. Reducing these contaminants would be accomplished, in part, via the establishment of a coordinated research program and a process for directing and focusing the authorities of Federal agencies toward this goal.

Among other provisions, the Indoor Air Quality Act of 1990: Provides for development of technical and management-practice bulletins to assess technologies for control and measurement of indoor air contaminants; directs the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to develop a list of indoor air contaminants and prepare health advisory documents for them—describing the characteristics of the contaminant and the health threats posed at various concentrations—directs the EPA to develop a national response plan identifying actions to be taken to reduce contaminants in indoor air. In accordance with the bill, an inter-agency council on indoor air quality would be established to coordinate indoor air activities of federal agencies. An office of indoor air quality would also be created within the EPA.

In drafting this proposed legislation, we recognized the importance of involving State and local governmental jurisdictions as well. Indeed, development and demonstration of State and local responses to indoor air contamination problems is an integral purpose of our bill. It would authorize funding for Federal grants to support the development and implementation of State strategies for the management and assessment of indoor air quality.

On Friday, April 27, I shall be joining a number of dignitaries from New York City's labor, political and religious communities in paying tribute to the American worker on the occasion of the second annual Workers Memorial Day. I hope that many of my colleagues will, likewise, be participating in similar activities taking place in their areas.

Just as Earth Day and the publicity surrounding it has helped stir our ecological consciousness and strengthen our resolve to protect our environment, I hope that Workers Memorial Day will serve as a clarion call, beckoning us to implement further safeguards to protect the health and safety of America's working men and women.

FEDERAL TAXPAYERS' RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, "you get what your pay for" has long been a saying for American consumers, but for years the American taxpayers have been left in the dark about where their tax dollars go. That is why today I am introducing the Federal Taxpayers' Right-to-Know Act.

Many of us are hearing from a great number of our constituents who are expressing their views on the various proposal to reduce the Federal deficit. Too often, however, the debate on fiscal policy has been clouded by persistent misconceptions. How many times have we heard, both from within Congress and without, that we could balance the budget if we would only eliminate food stamps or foreign aid or defense spending?

The Federal Taxpayers' Right-to-Know Act would inform the taxpayer about Government spending by requiring that all Federal personal income tax booklets contain two pie charts: One depicting sources of Government revenue and the other showing a breakdown of how the revenue is spent.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the simple step contained in this bill will contribute a more informed public debate on Federal budget policy and, hopefully, to the development of the national consensus necessary to tackle the deficit crisis.

I urge my colleagues to support this initiative and to cosponsor the Federal Taxpayers' Right-to-Know Act.

SOVIET "UNION" IS NO UNION, BUT A PRISON

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Captive Nations Week was first passed by bipartisan acclaim over 30 years ago. Since that time, however, many Members of this House have spoken and voted as if there was no such thing.

To those Members, it was the United States, not the Soviet Union, that should be held responsible for the suffering that still characterizes this bloody century.

Much of that blood is on the hands of those who never took the Soviet threat seriously and who now regard its retreat as proof it never existed.

But the threat was always very real to those who lived under it for 45 years, and in reality still live under it today.

That reality was outlined eloquently in a March 21 column by Richard Grenier in the Washington Times. I submit it for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 21, 1990]

"NAUGHTY EMPIRE" LOSING ITS CAPTIVES

(By Richard Grenier)

Does anybody care if the Russians tried to assassinate the pope? It happened so long ago. Back there with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, wasn't it? Is anybody still interested? So thought The New York Times, apparently, which buried the new KGB defector story strongly supporting the Soviet-instigation thesis inside the paper on page 6, below the fold, and kept out of the heading and lead the boring part about the pope.

And even is the Soviets did instigate an assassination attempt on the pope, would it matter really, compared to the unspeakable evil of exploding cigars that the CIA's fire-works department was thinking of sending Fidel Castro (a man now described as monstrous even in Moscow), and who, spared the cigars, has done for Cuba what Nicolae Ceausescu did for Romania?

The crux of the matter is: Would an assassination of the pope be really evil? Would Rep. David Bonior, Michigan Democrat and still a fervid Sandinista even after the Nicaraguan electoral landslide, consider assassinating a reactionary pope of a comparable level of wickedness to brutally crushing under our iron heel Nicaragua's freedom loving agrarian reformers? Perhaps "naughty" would be a better word for a papal assassination, conveying disapproval but moderation.

Because once you say "evil" you open the door to all kinds of absurdities, like former President Reagan calling the Soviet Union an "Evil Empire," which every sophisticated person knows was bigoted, hateful and might even have made Moscow angry. He obviously should have called the Soviet Union a "Naughty Empire."

And I hope you bad little Muscovities have learned a lesson from Afghanistan, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Kirghizstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Moldavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua and Ulan Bator. Yes, I do. And the next time I hear you say "Workers of the world, unite!" I'm going to wash your mouth out with soap.

One of the most embarrassing aspects of the expression "Evil Empire," of course, is its inextricable linking with the concept of "Captive Nations," an expression which—and you would need a diabolically long memory to remember this, like six months—used to excite an equally fervent degree of scorn from the cognoscenti, the enlightened.

Were Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia really captive? How ridiculous! Besides the Russians might get irate if we said things like that. And what good did it do?

It tells you something about the ecstasies of otherworldly dreaming and decline in fortitude that have beset the Democratic congressional delegation in recent decades (but far less so Democratic voters) to recall that once upon a time liberal Democrats voted for Congress' "Captive Nations Week Resolution" just like conservative Republicans.

You have only to read the ringing proclamations of President John F. Kennedy on the honor that history had conferred on America in calling upon her to defend world freedom "in its hour of greatest peril!" And his proclamations of support for "national independence and freedom" for the Captive Nations.

But for decades now, as the tide shifted, as younger brother Edward Kennedy shifted, in fact, the expression "Captive Nations" has appeared in major publications mainly in ironic quotes, often ridiculed as "Cold War rhetoric." When suddenly, *mirabile dictu*, even such pro-Soviet stalwarts as the Institute for Policy Studies' Richard Barnett have started singing the praises of the "wonderful flowering of democracy in Eastern Europe" (a bit baffling since Mr. Barnett has thought the Soviet system more democratic than ours all along). And it appears that the Captive Nations (ironic quote marks hastily deleted) were captive after all.

Where are all those ironic quote marks today? Where are those exquisite ironists? Why, doubtless celebrating the wonderful flowering of democracy in Eastern Europe, the uncapturing of the nations that in their view were never captured to begin with.

It is quite false to say, meanwhile, (as now is parroted daily) that "no one" predicted the collapse of the Soviet colonial empire. In 1967, if you please, professor Lev Dobriansky, then at Georgetown, published "The Vulnerable Russians," which not only predicted the collapse of the Soviet Empire but pinpointed the fatal flaw which would bring it down: the nationalism of its subject peoples.

The very words "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" were a fallacy, Mr. Dobriansky insisted. There is no Soviet Union, he wrote, "only Russia and her prison house of nations." It would not collapse in a few years, he warned, but was doomed nonetheless.

We owe a further debt of gratitude to Mr. Dobriansky. He is the author and proponent of the celebrated Captive Nations Week Resolution, first passed by the U.S. Congress to thunderous bipartisan acclaim in July 1959, and the truth of which—after years of scorn—is now writ large on the face of the globe.

What does it feel like to be proved right, and in spades, three decades later, after all the years of disparagement? I'm elated," says Mr. Dobriansky, father of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights Paula Dobriansky. "But it's far from over. Remember, most of those countries still aren't free.

"When most Americans hear about 'ethnic' disturbances in the Soviet Union they think it's like the U.S., with Irish-American neighborhoods, Italian-American neighborhoods. In the Soviet Union, these are completely independent nations annexed by Russia by force. What I want now is to establish a Liberation Countdown."

AIDS TAKES LEADING JOURNALIST LARRY LEE—AN OLD FRIEND WHO WILL BE MISSED

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note the passing of an old friend, Larry Lee, one of northern California's leading journalists. Larry

died of AIDS recently and was the subject of a lengthy obituary in the April 8th edition of the San Francisco Examiner, which I am placing in the RECORD today.

Larry grew up in Fort Worth, TX, where he was editor of my high school paper 1 year before I held the same position. He went on to a long and distinguished career in radio and television journalism in the Bay area. It's been 30 years since I last saw Larry; but, I followed his career over the years. He was an extraordinary reporter.

I want to remember Larry by telling you a little story about him from our days in high school. In 1958, Larry ran for president of the Texas InterScholastic League Press Association. He was a decided underdog, so in joining him as his campaign manager, we hit on a novel idea. We bought matching pairs of the brightest red pants we could find and wore them throughout the State convention. This was 1958 and red pants were a novelty.

We campaigned until the very last ballot was cast. Incredibly Larry and his chief opponent wound up in a 43-43 tie for president. They were declared co-presidents for the year, and when the other fellow resigned a few months later, Larry Lee—red pants and all—became State president, an office he held with distinction for most of a year.

Larry Lee amazed people all his life. He was a great talent and will be greatly missed.

[From the San Francisco (CA) Examiner
Mar. 8, 1990]

LARRY LEE: "HE WAS LEGIT, THE REAL THING"

(By Burr Snider)

When Larry Lee died of AIDS at Children's Hospital at age of 48 this week, a hot and brilliant light went out of the San Francisco sky. We won't soon see the likes of this many-faceted journalistic superstar.

As a producer, writer, newscaster, idea man, straw boss, indefatigable investigative reporter and all-round intellectual media gadfly, Lee simply had no equal.

His mere presence on a project, newscast or investigation was enough to push the quality of the work to the highest levels of excellence.

Lee first came to San Francisco in 1971 and made an immediate mark in radio, first with the Berkeley public station KPFA, and later as part of the most fearless and iconoclastic radio news show there ever was, "The 5:45 KSAN News."

He'd come from Texas, where he began his career as a copy boy with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, quickly advancing to assistant state political editor before moving to Alabama to report on the civil rights movement.

Later he covered the space program for the Associated Press, before launching a tenacious two-year campaign to found a public radio station, KPFT, in Houston.

It was at the wild and irreverent KSAN that Lee found his true métier—and a target worthy of his scathing hatred for political chicanery: the Nixon White House. The KSAN news team, led by Lee, took on the Watergate crooks night after night, no holds barred, and pinned them to the mat every time.

When you wanted the real dark nasty conspiratorial stuff, Larry Lee always knew where to shine the light.

"He was not the kind of guy you run across often in electronic journalism," says

Larry Bensky, national affairs correspondent for Pacifica Radio. "Larry was enormously bright, omnivorously interested in current affairs and thoroughly versed in history and literature, politics and science. And he knew what was really going on like nobody else. One phone call to Larry was worth about a dozen to other people."

Berkeley writer Kate Coleman remembers Lee as a mentor who always demanded your best work.

"There was no fudging on the truth or on excellence with Larry," Coleman says. "He was always telling me my job wasn't to be Miss Nice Guy, and that's a voice I want in my ear the rest of my life. But how I really remember him is a playmate. He was just so much fun, a great game player. He'd come over and we'd have a slumber party, playing dominoes and watching things like 'Bambi,' sitting there crying like a couple of old maids. He could be as highbrow as you wanted, but he could really get down, too."

"He was sort of a William F. Buckley of the left," says radio newsmen Scoop Nisker. "He had a brilliance for political insight and a knack for putting bad politicians down without sounding malicious."

"He was the first openly gay person to work in the mainstream media in San Francisco, and he made it so much easier for those who followed," says reporter Randy Shilts.

"We could fight furiously and remain the closest of friends," recalls TV reporter Belva Davis who worked with Lee at both KQED and at KRON-TV, where he headed the prize-winning investigative team at the time of his death.

"I'd go to him for guidance when I was writing my book and people would ask me how a white gay guy could help me write about my black childhood. It was because he was so perceptive, and because he could relate. A very special person."

"For better or worse, he formed my professional character, which I'm told is somewhat surly," laughs Danice Bordett, one of Lee's coconspirators at KSAN, now living in New York. "Larry was equally suspicious of people on either side of an issue. But he was gallant and brave and graceful all the way, and at the end he was still pissed off at the people who were wrecking his country."

"He had a direct and honest and charming manner and he was simply a wonderful journalist," says newsmen Dave McQueen, who knew Lee from Texas in the '60s. "At KSAN his theory was that people wanted to be talked to, not read to, so we'd just go in with news clippings and some wire copy and talk the news. Sometimes I'd look over and Larry would close his eyes and just talk and talk and talk, everything flowing out just beautifully."

The author and poet Barry Gifford collaborated with Lee on oral biographies of Jack Kerouac and William Saroyan and became a close friend.

"We had totally different lifestyles, but my family absolutely loved Larry," says Gifford. "He just recently called my daughter and spent three hours trying to talk her out of doing a communications major in college. He said she'd just have to unlearn all that stuff when she went to work. He was just a gas. He taught me how to be a great detective: Keep your mouth shut and don't believe anything anyone says until it checks out. He was legit, the real thing. I still owe him money, for Christ's sake. I want Larry back so I can pay him what I owe him."

A lot of people do.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY T. HARPER

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harry T. Harper, Jr., M.D., who was recently awarded the American Heart Association's 1990 Heart of Gold Award.

Fully realizing the total inadequacy of words to convey the homage I wish to give Dr. Harper, allow me to review some of the highlights in the life of this outstanding man.

Dr. Harper was born almost eight decades ago in Copperhill, TN, a small town located on the north Georgia border.

He obtained his M.D. degree from Emory University School of Medicine in 1933.

Following an internship at Emory University Hospital, he joined Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker at the Medical College of Georgia for a fellowship in Medicine. The next 4 years were productive and exciting, establishing the tone for what the future was to be.

During this time, Dr. Harper collaborated with the cardiovascular physiologist, Dr. William F. Hamilton, and they and their colleagues made medical history with the first direct recording of blood pressure in man. This made possible the development of cardiac catheterization in the diagnosis of heart disease and laid the foundation for open heart surgery.

It was during this period that Dr. Harper did postgraduate work at Massachusetts General Hospital with the world-renowned cardiologist, Dr. Paul Dudley White, with whom he remained good friends for life.

In 1938, Dr. Harper chose to enter private practice in internal medicine with an emphasis in cardiology and, since 1946, has limited his practice exclusively to cardiology, becoming the first physician in Georgia to do so. In addition, Dr. Harper has been practicing medicine longer than any other Augusta physician.

Dr. Harper, however, continued his commitment to education. He became a faculty member at the Medical College of Georgia in 1937, was chairman of the department of medicine from 1942 to 1944 and was made clinical professor of medicine in cardiology in 1952. He served in this capacity until 1982 when he was named professor emeritus by the board of regents. On this occasion, the Medical College honored him with an entire day of activities designated as Dr. Harry T. Harper Day. He received many tributes in recognition of his numerous contributions and a lecture was presented by one of his most famous students, Dr. J. Willis Hurst.

Generations of medical students, interns, and residents attest to Dr. Harper's excellence as a professor. He possesses the rare and marvelous talent of being a master teacher.

Dr. Harper has been outstanding in local medical affairs, having served as president of the Richmond County Medical Society, president of the medical staff of both University Hospital and St. Joseph Hospital, member of the University Hospital Authority and the first

physician to be elected chairman of the authority.

Recognition in the State and Nation is evidenced by his service as president of the Georgia Heart Association, as consultant to the Surgeon General and the U.S. Army, as consultant for the Veterans' Administration and as a member of numerous national medical organizations. He gained wide publicity when he was consulting cardiologist for President Eisenhower when the former President suffered a heart attack while visiting in Augusta in 1965.

Thousands of patients with heart disease have benefited from the skilled care delivered with understanding and compassion by Dr. Harper. He personifies the true meaning of the word "physician."

There is yet another important facet of Dr. Harper's life. He is a loving and devoted husband, father, and grandfather. In fact, he recently celebrated his 57th wedding anniversary.

I join the colleagues, friends, family, students, and patients of Dr. Harper in recognizing his distinguished career as a physician and as a wonderful human being.

FREMONT/NEWARK CHAPTER OF AMERICAN GI FORUM CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay special tribute to the Fremont/Newark chapter of the American GI Forum of the United States as they prepare to celebrate their silver anniversary.

The American GI Forum of the United States was founded over 40 years ago in Corpus Christi, TX, as an organization composed primarily of Mexican-Americans who were veterans of the United States armed services. A primary concern of the organization in those early years, was fighting the discrimination many Mexican-American veterans faced when they returned from their World War II service. Then, as now, the American GI Forum was in the forefront of antidiscrimination efforts.

The founder of this organization was Dr. Hector Garcia, whose hard work and dedication paved the way for more chapters to be formed in Texas. Eventually, Dr. Garcia was joined by Vicente Ximenes, and under their leadership the American GI Forum of the United States became nationally recognized, and established chapters nationwide.

The Fremont/Newark chapter was founded in 1964, by Forumeer Louis Cortez, and today it is one of the most progressive and active chapters. Members of the Fremont/Newark chapter have occupied State offices for the GI Forum, and forum members have served in the government on both the city and county levels.

Of particular note is the GI Forum's vital work in the area of education. Recognizing

that the preservation of our freedoms depends on education, the forum has been very active in promoting educational opportunity. Over the years, they have given many thousands of dollars in scholarships to deserving students.

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for bravery that can be awarded to an individual of the U.S. armed services. Over the years, Congress has paid reverence to over 20 members of the American GI Forum by honoring their valor with the Medal of Honor. I am honored to pay special recognition to a group with such distinguished members.

Mr. Speaker, for their work in giving educational opportunity to young people, for helping to instill patriotism in our communities, and for their efforts in working toward an America free of racial and ethnic barriers to equal opportunity, I am proud to salute the Fremont/Newark chapter of the American GI Forum.

IN TRIBUTE TO MARVIN DUNN, JR., OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Marvin Dunn, Jr. This year is a special one for Mr. Dunn. He is ending a career in education that spans more than three decades. He is fittingly ending this distinguished career as he began it—in the classroom.

Marvin Dunn is currently a sixth grade teacher at S.S. Conner Elementary School in my district, and he is a elementary administrator with the Dallas Independent School District [DISD]. Mr. Dunn is a distinguished, retired veteran, having served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean War. He earned the Korean Medal, the United States Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Purple Heart.

Like many veterans, Marvin Dunn returned from serving his country to continue his education. Mr. Dunn earned both bachelor of science and masters of education degrees from East Texas State University. Shortly after receiving his masters of education degree, he began his long teaching career with the DISD as a seventh grade classroom teacher.

Marvin Dunn's career in education has been a multifaceted one. In his first teaching post, Mr. Dunn became dedicated to developing curriculum alternatives for the youth attending public schools in Dallas, TX. His commitment to this goal led him away from the classroom to the job of curriculum writer for DISD's Paul L. Dunbar Community Learning Center and then to the position of assistant director of the learning center.

The young people attending public schools in the DISD have benefited greatly from Mr. Dunn's leadership abilities in the educational community. For half of his lengthy career in education, Mr. Dunn was instrumental in the development of broad-based programs for the social studies curriculum of the DISD. In the area of multicultural education, he developed and managed the multiracial social studies

program and served as the manager of the cultural crossroads program for the DISD. The curriculum he designed remains the cornerstone of the DISD's district-wide social studies curriculum.

After a successful career as an administrator, Mr. Dunn chose to return to the educational front lines as a classroom teacher. For the past 8 years, Mr. Dunn has helped prepare a generation of young students attending S.S. Conner Elementary School to meet the challenges and demands of the educational system and life.

Marvin Dunn retires after 34 years of excellence in education. I thank him for his dedication to education, I congratulate him on his retirement, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Marvin Dunn, Jr., one of the many hardworking and dedicated professionals of DISD, for his commitment to education and to children.

TAMAR STIEBER WINS PULITZER PRIZE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with you the news that a New Mexico reporter has won a prestigious Pulitzer Prize.

Tamar Stieber of the Albuquerque Journal has been awarded the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for specialized reporting. Tamar is being recognized for her outstanding reporting detailing the problems associated with L-tryptophan. It was Tamar who broke the story connecting the dietary supplement L-tryptophan with a blood disorder. Tamar's stories led to the nationwide recall of the once popular dietary supplement.

It was Tamar's convincing stories which led me to introduce legislation banning L-tryptophan. Before the Congress had a chance to act on my bill, the Food and Drug Administration called for a voluntary recall of L-tryptophan.

Tamar's outstanding and persistent effort at pursuing this important story accurately reflects the excellent quality of journalism practiced by reporters, editors, and staff at the Albuquerque Journal. The Journal's exceptional editorials and superb local, national, and international coverage should serve as a model for many of our Nation's newspapers.

My congratulations are extended to Tamar and to her colleagues at the Albuquerque Journal. It was a job well done.

Attached for my colleagues review is an article which appeared in the Journal North, which is the Albuquerque paper's Santa Fe edition, detailing Tamar's Pulitzer Prize celebration.

**NORTH STAFFER WINS HIGHEST HONOR
L-TRYPTOPHAN STORIES BROUGHT NATIONAL
RECALL**

(By Johanna King)

ALBUQUERQUE—Journal North reporter Tamar Stieber won the Pulitzer Prize Thursday for her series of articles linking a rare blood disease to the dietary supplement L-Tryptophan.

The stories, which ran in the main editions of the Albuquerque Journal, led to a national recall of the over-the-counter dietary supplement that had been used widely for more than a decade.

"This is a great thing for the Journal North Bureau, which is a close-knit group of really quality journalists," said Stieber's boss, Journal North editor Tim Coder.

Last November, Coder assigned Stieber to what he thought was another flu story.

"She took it and ran with it," he recalled.

"Tamar came back 24 hours later with information about three people who had taken the dietary supplement. Right then, we knew we had something that was potentially big."

Stieber wrote about three northern New Mexico women who had been taking L-Tryptophan and later were diagnosed with eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome (EMS). The rare blood disease causes incapacitating, often debilitating muscle pain. The women were taking L-Tryptophan for either insomnia or premenstrual syndrome.

Stieber interviewed several doctors and health officials who refused to link the disease with the dietary supplement, she said. Then she talked to Dr. Gerald Gleich of the Mayo Clinic.

"He's the one who was willing to say three women with the same symptoms taking L-Tryptophan was not a coincidence."

Coder, Stieber and Journal editors in Albuquerque decided not to run the first story until five days after it was written to avoid creating a public scare.

"We felt a responsibility to get the story right, to get it balanced," Coder said.

Stieber, 34, said she didn't realize she had written a Pulitzer Prize winner.

"It was an everyday, daily story," Stieber remembered. "I was trying to meet deadline. I was trying to get the facts right."

Since the first story ran on Nov. 7, at least 1,463 EMS cases, including 21 deaths, have been linked to L-Tryptophan, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. Thirty-three cases have been reported in New Mexico.

A couple of weeks after the first story ran, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration called for a national voluntary recall of products in which L-Tryptophan is the major component.

"There was a lot of human suffering as a result of this disease," Coder said. "We hope in some way we alleviated some of it or prevented more suffering."

Stieber, who has been with Journal North about a year, said she was speechless when she first learned that she had won the coveted award.

"I'm totally dazed," she said.

The Pulitzer Prizes, recognizing outstanding work in journalism and the arts, are presented annually by Columbia University.

Bob Christopher, the administrator of the prizes, said the 16-member panel of judges "honed right in" on Stieber's stories because of the initiative shown in the reporting and their national impact.

"In some categories, there's a lot of debate. There wasn't on this one," he said.

Stieber says she owes a debt of gratitude to her Journal North colleagues for pitching in to cover her beats so she could concentrate on the L-Tryptophan story.

"Not only did they not resent it but they gave me support and were very excited about the story," she said. "They're a great bunch of people—and journalists."

Stieber has worked for the Journal for 10 months and has been a full-time reporter

since 1987, where she began working for the Sonoma Index-Tribune in California.

TINKERING WITH SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert a recent article by Representative ANDY JACOBS into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. JACOBS is a leading expert on Social Security, and I found his comments on this issue thoughtful and informative. I recommend the following article as important reading to all my colleagues.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Apr. 3, 1990]

TINKERING WITH SOCIAL SECURITY

(By Andy Jacobs, Jr.)

Truth is elusive and its interpretation the prerogative of each individual in a free society. It therefore should not be surprising that opinions differ about a current proposal to repeal one of the most prudent parts of the Social Security bailout law.

Because of the stiffest recession since 1929, the Social Security system in 1983 was on the verge of having insufficient funds to meet its obligations. Ronald Reagan, Tip O'Neill and Bob Dole struck a three-part compromise to make Social Security secure. Retirees with incomes above a certain level would pay income tax earmarked to one-half their Social Security benefits, and workers would pay gradually more in Social Security taxes both for obligations to current retirees and to make an additional investment to meet the surge in claims anticipated when the baby boomers would retire 30 years later.

The current proposal to repeal the investment part raises some serious questions.

Are Social Security surpluses being used to obscure the magnitude of annual additions to the national debt? Yes.

Can this subterfuge be stopped without discontinuing the process wisely begun in 1983 to build up a Social Security nest egg for baby boomers when they retire in the next century without enough people left in the work force to make the traditional "pay as you go" arrangement work? Also yes.

The scheme to have Social Security surpluses create the illusion of smaller federal government deficits is called the unified budget. It was the crafty invention of the Johnson administration to hide the cost of Vietnam by pretending that income to the federal trust funds is income to the regular government accounts, which are called the federal funds budget.

Subsequent administrations and congresses have used the same ledger legerdemain to mask the excesses of their deficit spending.

The way to end the practice of pretending Social Security surpluses are income to the regular federal government is not to repeal the surpluses, but simply to repeal the unified budget law and thus go back to the pre-Johnson days when federal trust funds were officially reported for what they are: self-financing entities distinctly separate from the operating budget of the U.S. government.

Contrary to popular myth, the Social Security surplus is not being used to reduce the national debt. It is part of the national debt. The surplus is not being spent to pay

current operating expenses of the federal government. Proceeds from interest-bearing bonds purchased with Social Security surpluses are being spent to pay current operating expenses of the federal government.

If you put \$1,000 in the bank and I am foolish enough to borrow \$1,000 from that bank to go on vacation, am I merely spending your money? Or am I the reason your money is earning interest for you?

How is it that U.S. government securities are "junk bonds" when it comes to Social Security trust funds investment, but the same securities, according to the best informed investment authorities, are the safest investment possible when it comes to everybody else?

From the very beginning of the system, Social Security trustees have been required by law to invest the surpluses in U.S. government securities for the obvious reason that the ship of state would be the last to go down. And with one unfortunate mid-1980's exception, which was quickly corrected by Congress, every president has kept faith with the law.

I may borrow \$1,000 for a vacation, but the important question for you is whether your bank has made the loan to someone who will pay it back on time and with interest.

Social Security Commissioner Gwen King is on the right track when she says the important question for Social Security participants is whether the federal government is so bogged down with debt to everybody else that it won't be able to pay the bonds held by Social Security. Right now the loans from Social Security amount to about 5.6 percent of the common debt. But if the federal government doesn't start living within its means, it will have to scrape hard to pay the principal and interest it will owe to the trust fund for the baby boomers when they retire.

The key to keeping the future bearable in this regard is for the federal government to stop borrowing money from others, especially foreign others to whom Uncle Sam is now paying effectively higher interest rates than are being paid to his own citizens on the same kind of securities.

We should start paying off the entire debt by installments of 2.5 percent annually so that the pain from past profligacy can be spread evenly over the next 40 years. The money would be paid back to investors who could be expected to reinvest in the private sector and boost our capacity to produce.

Regarding the proposal to rescind the decision to save for the baby boomers' future, what has changed since 1983?

The Social Security tax is no more regressive now than it was then. The "weighted" benefits are no less progressive. The sham of a unified budget is no more deceiving now than in 1983. In fact, it is less deceiving. Despite the unified budget gimmick, the real federal government operating deficit this year is \$270 billion, not the \$165 billion proclaimed by the government.

But let's suppose we did rescind the part of the Social Security tax being used to build up the next egg. Does anyone really believe the federal government would borrow less? Or would it borrow a greater amount from the Japanese?

And what would happen in the 21st century when the dramatically reduced workforce could not contribute enough in payroll taxes to cover the baby boomers' benefits, and the U.S. Treasury did not have a legal obligation to pay off bonds held by the trust fund? Would the government operating

budget, with its broader-based tax, rescue the bankrupt system without changing it from the dignity of earned rights into a hat-in-hand welfare system?

It has been proven that the political process can sell a lot of fantasy, but even the U.S. government cannot repeal reality. And the reality is that while enticements to stop building up the baby boomers' retirement fund are tempting, they invite a course that is hell-bent for disaster.

BISHOP KEOUGH HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY CLASS EARNS STATE TITLE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding student from my community who has earned honors along with her classmates for winning the 1990 Rhode Island State championship title in the Bicentennial of the Constitution and Bill of Rights competition.

Tracey Buglio, of Providence, RI, attends Bishop Keough High School in Pawtucket, RI. This competition is held annually to test students' general knowledge of the Constitution as well as their ability to apply the Constitution to contemporary issues. The students were evaluated in three areas: presentation, overall knowledge of the Constitution, and application of the principles of the Constitution.

For Bishop Keough High School, this title was very special for the school finished second last year. Through hard work, combined with the excellent guidance and preparation by her teacher, Ms. Carol Costa, Tracey and her classmates were able to achieve excellence. Tracey and her classmates, along with Ms. Costa, will now travel to Washington, DC, in May to compete in the national competition against teams from across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Tracey Buglio and the members of Ms. Costa's U.S. history class from Bishop Keough High School. Their outstanding knowledge of the Constitution and its principles serves as a reminder to us all about the importance of this great document for all Americans. I would like to wish Tracey and her classmates good luck in the national competition.

THE WAR ON DRUGS WILL BE WON THROUGH DEMAND REDUCTION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I believe it was the Bush administration Attorney General who said, "if you want to lose the war on drugs, leave it just to law enforcement."

He's right, for the truth of the matter is that regardless of the exceptional work and commitment of thousands of law enforcement men and women, we simply cannot prosecute our way out of this problem. We can do worth-

while short-term items like greatly expand the State and local law enforcement grant funding program, and I've commended the administration for improving the distribution of these funds this year. We not only increased the total funds, we shortened the length of time involved in getting the funds to the front lines.

Regardless, it's time we looked at the drug problem as not only a law enforcement problem, but a health problem as well. The men and women of law enforcement on the front lines realize this, and recent testimony before Congress brings it home.

The primary successes in our efforts have been achieved on the demand-side of the equation. The enhancement of drug education awareness programs, improvements in drug treatment services, and the expansion of drug prevention programs like law enforcement-supported Project D.A.R.E.

The international drug fighting community has collectively come to realize that the only way to win a war on drugs in the long-term is through better, expanded demand-side solutions. The Christian Science Monitor's coverage of the recent international summit held in London is encouraging. I offer it to my colleagues for consideration:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 16, 1990]

DRUG SUMMIT FOCUSES ON CURBING DEMAND (By Alexander McLeod)

"If words could win wars, the international drug crisis would be over already."

The remark came from an Australian at a three-day world ministerial drug summit in London at which 112 nations committed themselves to a renewed attack on the abuse of chemical substances—in particular, cocaine.

But the gathering—sponsored by Britain, the United Nations, and the World Health Organization—promised more than the delegate's sardonic comment suggested.

David Waddington, Britain's home secretary, chaired the proceedings and warned at the outset that the worldwide campaign against hard drugs had been losing ground. What was needed, he said, was new thinking and new approaches.

By this measure, the conference, which cost £1 million (\$1.6 million) to stage, may turn out to have been a bargain.

There was impressive support for a swing from excessive reliance on curbing the supply of hard drugs toward curbing demand, by alerting people to what Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called "the terrible consequences of drug abuse."

Her six-point strategy outlined to the conference, and later adopted, included:

A renewed drive to persuade young people that drugs are a peril.

Explicit advertising and publicity to deter potential addicts.

A strengthening of family ties, with the aim of creating barriers against loneliness and deprivation.

Earlier identification of the symptoms of drug abuse.

Improved treatment of those already dependent on drugs.

Total resistance to calls that drug taking should be made legal.

The British prime minister declared: "Reducing demand may be less dramatic and newsworthy than arresting traffickers, but without customers, the drug traffickers would soon be out of business."

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar noted that the Thatcher strategy was a logical follow-up to last February's drug summit at Cartagena, Colombia, attended by the United States and the three Andean cocaine-producing countries.

He said the need was to strike a better balance between halting international drug trafficking and hitting at the economic, social, and psychological factors that result in people deciding to obtain and take drugs.

The magnitude of the task of eradicating drug abuse worldwide was brought home to conference attendees over and over again.

According to UN estimates, the trade is now worth \$500 billion a year—more than the global profits of the oil industry, another product whose marketing is controlled by a cartel.

Last year, 200 tons of cocaine were seized by police and customs officials around the world. But a US delegate said that that represented only a fraction of the global trade, which still appeared to be on the rise.

In pursuit of the strategy of persuading young people to avoid drugs, the Thatcher government has decided to target seven areas of Britain where, abuse is a major problem.

Local drug prevention teams will set to work in Birmingham, Brighton, Liverpool, and four London boroughs.

The teams will cooperate with central and local government agencies to produce what a Home Office minister called "a coherent policy to help young people to resist being drawn into the cycle of drug abuse."

If successful, the seven pilot schemes will become models for a more extensive anti-drug network in many parts of Britain, the minister said.

Similar programs in the Netherlands have shown encouraging results.

Although the swing away from curbing supply toward reducing demand was probably the most significant development at the drugs summit, there was plenty of stress on the continuing need for watchfulness as new narcotics routes are developed by the traffickers.

About half of the drugs entering Europe, the conference learned, came via Spain, but there was a new trend: the opening up of a "Balkan corridor" for heroin from India and Pakistan.

Douglas Tweddle, Britain's chief customs investigation officer pinpointed Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia as countries that needed to be carefully watched.

Another unwelcome trend, identified by Antonio Gava, the Italian interior minister, is that criminal teams from South America are setting up laboratories in Europe and using them to process coca paste into cocaine, which is later distributed widely in European countries.

Statistics show that seizures of cocaine in Europe are increasing. They rose from 2,400 kilograms in 1987 to 6,100 kilograms last year.

But, according to an Interpol report mentioned at the conference, the total movement of cocaine into Europe has also been increasing rapidly.

The implication of this, according to a French delegate, is that higher seizures merely reflect the growth in the European narcotics trade.

BUDGET LATE AGAIN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, most Members probably don't realize that an important legislative deadline passed this weekend without being met. Of course no one should feel bad about not knowing. For some reason, the powers that be here in the House don't say much about certain deadlines.

What was the deadline? By Sunday, April 15, according to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the House was supposed to have completed action on the concurrent resolution on the budget.

The appropriations process cannot properly begin until the budget is adopted, but once again we have missed the deadline and are on target for another year of budget blunders.

With 6 months to go before our target adjournment date we are laying the groundwork for another continuing resolution by ignoring budget deadlines. This is irresponsible and just plain dumb.

There is still time to get on track and complete action on all 13 appropriations bills before the target adjournment date in October, but we need a budget to do this and we need one now.

A TRIBUTE TO LLOYD MICHAEL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a gentleman who has made a significant and critical difference to the people of southern California, Lloyd Michael of Alta Loma. On April 28, 1990, he will be honored upon his retirement for his many years of service to the community as general manager of the Cucamonga County Water District.

Lloyd Michael was born in Pomona, CA, on August 20, 1923, and attended grammar schools in LaVerne and Ontario, graduating from Chaffey High School in 1941. Following high school, he attended California State Polytechnic in San Luis Obispo. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942 and spent over 2 years in Europe during the war years. Shortly following his enlistment, Lloyd married Marian Kramer. They are the proud parents of four children—Dennis, Marianne, Anita, and Virginia—and six grandchildren.

Lloyd Michael was a general contractor in partnership with his father-in-law, operating Kramer Quality Construction from 1946 to 1952. He was the owner/operator of the Euclid Avenue Lumber Co. from 1952 to 1960 and owner/operator of citrus groves from 1950 to 1972.

Michael became a member of the board of directors of the Cucamonga County Water District in 1968 and served as president of the board for 2 years. In August 1972, he was ap-

pointed general manager of the Cucamonga County Water District.

Michael is a member and past president of the Rancho Cucamonga Rotary Club and a Paul Harris Fellow. He is presently serving on the San Antonio Community Hospital Foundation board of directors. For 12 years, he served on the Alta Loma School District board of trustees, several years as president. He is a charter member and past president of the Ontario/Upland Optimist Club as well as a member of the Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce. In addition, he is a past president of Orange Belt Lumbermen's Association and is involved with several mutual water company boards as well as citrus packing house boards.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me today in recognizing the many achievements and contributions made to our community by Lloyd Michael upon his retirement. His commitment and hard work over the years has clearly made a difference to us all.

HONORING OUR VOLUNTEERS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, since we will be observing National Volunteer Week next week, I want to take this opportunity to recognize a special group of volunteers, the Community Memorial Hospital Auxiliary of Ventura, CA.

These volunteers serve selflessly, providing our greatest natural resource—human resource, to a world of need.

Each year, volunteers give freely of their time, energy, and talent. The only payment they seek is the thank you or a smile that comes with a job well done.

In my part of California, there is a long tradition of men and women volunteers who perform work of the highest quality. They brighten the lives of others while helping to create a healthy, productive, and humane society.

On behalf of myself, the people of Ventura, and the U.S. House of Representatives, I take great pleasure in honoring the volunteers of the Community Memorial Hospital Auxiliary and know my colleagues will join me in saluting their dedicated, compassionate, and continuing efforts.

TRIBUTE TO INSURANCE WOMEN OF TRUMBULL COUNTY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the insurance women of Trumbull County who will be participating in National Insurance Women's Week, which runs from May 20 through May 26, 1990.

Professional insurance women have made significant contributions to the insurance industry. They have been extremely effective in

promoting public awareness of important issues such as tort reform, automobile safety, and the problem of drinking and driving.

There are more than 20,000 women in the professional insurance industry. They have made outstanding contributions and have earned recognition for their significant accomplishments in the vital insurance industry.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise the insurance women of Trumbull County for their exceptional work in the insurance industry. These hardworking women deserve recognition, and I am proud to support National Insurance Women's Week.

NURSES' WEEK IN THE 6TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to encourage my colleagues to join me in recognizing the invaluable contributions of the nursing profession to the health and well-being of the district's citizens. Nursing is a demanding occupation, and nurses are efficient, knowledgeable health care professionals who have assumed numerous leadership roles in the management and delivery of vital patient care services. Therefore, the week of May 6 through May 12 has been chosen as a time to honor these dedicated nurses, and to give their contributions and hard work the special recognition and praise they so richly deserve.

The nursing profession is fully committed to the promotion of health, the prevention and eradication of disease, and the delivery of quality health care. The competence and skill of the district's nurses is evidenced by high quality of our daily lives.

Dramatic changes are occurring in the way that we meet and pay for our health care needs. Simultaneously, the emphasis on cost effectiveness, and the rapid growth of medical technology, have given new meaning and direction to nursing care. Nurses have met the challenges of the rapidly evolving health care system while continuing to provide safe, conscientious, dependable, and compassionate care for all. Their tenacious and selfless efforts to serve humanity deserves to be given special appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure for me to recognize these invaluable health care professionals before you and the other Members of the House of Representatives, as well as the rest of the Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the nurses of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, and all nurses across the country, for their dedication and efficiency. Moreover, I wish all nurses continued success and good fortune in the future.

TRIBUTE TO STUART C. KROESCH

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of my district and a longtime friend, Stuart C. Kroesch of Joliet.

Stuart C. Kroesch has a long and exemplary history of service to his fellow man, both in the public and private sector. In the 50 years since he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, Stuart Kroesch has used his ample legal skills for the betterment of his community.

He has served on the criminal justice committee of the Will County Legal Assistance Program and as a member of the Joliet Elementary School Board in the 1950's. He has also been active in the Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center, the Will County United Way, and the Illinois and Will County chapters of the Humane Society.

His civic and professional memberships include the Will County, IL and national bar associations, Toastmasters, and the City Club. Mr. Kroesch is also appreciated by those who work for him, as he has been honored as "Boss of the Year" by the National Secretaries Association and the American Business Women's Association.

Among all of his good works, Mr. Kroesch can point proudly to his 41 years of membership in and legal assistance to the Joliet chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He became involved with the NAACP when the cause of civil rights for African-Americans was much less popular than it is today. Since 1949, Mr. Kroesch has provided technical assistance to the Joliet NAACP on many occasions.

Mr. Kroesch's championing of the disadvantaged and disenfranchised is all the more inspiring when you consider he has overcome his own disadvantage, blindness.

In view of Mr. Kroesch's years of unselfish contributions to his community and the NAACP, he will be honored with a life membership in the organization at its Freedom Fund dinner April 28.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Joliet are fortunate to have a community-minded gentleman like Mr. Kroesch to remind them that not all of their fellow citizens have equal opportunities and advantages. I salute my friend Stuart C. Kroesch on receiving this honor and wish him well in the future.

KANSAS STUDENT WINS IN SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. I am pleased that one of the top 12 winners in this

year's contest is Tyson Brumbaugh Cram of Overland Park, KS.

Participation in the event has grown to 137,000 students competing for \$56,000 in scholarship money. This year's theme for the contest was "Why I am Proud of America."

Tyson, a high school senior at Shawnee Mission West, eloquently captures the essence of the American people. I wish to congratulate him in bringing to our attention that which truly makes America great. The text of Tyson's speech follows:

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

(by Tyson Cram)

The Little Blue Engine looked up at the hill. His light was weak, his whistle was shrill. He was tired and small, and the hill was tall. And his face blushed red as he softly said, "I think I can, I can, I can, I think I can." So he started up with a chug and a strain, and he puffed and pulled with might and main. And slowly he climbed, a foot at a time, and his engine coughed as he whispered soft, "I think I can, I think I can, I think I can!" With a squeak and a creak and a toot and a sigh, With an extra hope and an extra try, he would not stop—now he neared the stop—And strong and proud he cried out loud, "I think I can, I think I can, I think I can!" He was almost there, when—CRASH! SMASH! BASH! He slid down and mashed into engine hash on the rocks below . . . which goes to show if the track is tough and hill is rough, THINKING you can just ain't enough!

This simple little poem, by Shel Silverstein, demonstrates the main reason why I am proud of America. Though we occasionally make the wrong decisions, or at least, unwise ones, we are always certain in what we do. When we are finished debating about whether or not to do something, we act. There is no insecurity involved. Although we are not always right, at least we know that we are doing our best. We do not try; we do.

With all of the problems that plague the American people—hunger, the homeless, crime, poor education—it is amazing that we have been able to last as long as we have. But when one realizes that we have brought our country to this level of technology in a mere two hundred-odd years, we must be proud of America. We have accomplished more in a couple of centuries, with a new form of government, than has any other country in the world. And all of this because we did not try; we did.

We have truly accomplished. We have abolished the concept of slavery, and our example has echoed around the world. Now, Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world where slavery is still legal. We have reduced our crime rate. Although we are still bothered by crime and probably always will be, the problem is nowhere near as the crime rate in the late 1920's and early 1930's in metropolitan areas such as Chicago.

But what stands out for me is the fact that we do not try to help people; we do help people. It is impossible now to travel throughout the United States without seeing an advertisement or a bulletin for one cause or another, be it new organizations such as Greenpeace or Amnesty International, or even older organizations like the United Way and the Salvation Army.

When the San Francisco area was plagued by earthquakes, the American people banded together to help. Thousands of dollars worth of food and clothing, as well as

money, were sent to those whose homes had been destroyed by this catastrophe. And, even earlier than this, the Americans showed their support when Baby Jessica fell down a well in Texas, and no one knew whether she was alive or dead.

But we do not limit our support to the United States. We are not only concerned with our own country; we make the world a better place as well. We send tons of grain to other countries every year, countries that need our support, as well as food.

And isn't that most important? Isn't caring about others, others less fortunate than ourselves, what America is all about? America was founded by outcasts and refugees from larger uncaring nations; who better to understand and be empathetic to the agonies and injustice suffered by others?

Unlike the Little Blue Engine, we do not try to succeed; we do succeed. If we can't get over the hill, we will go around it or cut through it. We know that no matter what, we will get through. For we know that, all in all, "Thinking you can just ain't enough!"

IN HONOR OF MAX J. SCHMIDT

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues and the American people to the accomplishments of a distinguished San Diegan.

Max J. Schmidt is a remarkable individual who has dedicated himself to the betterment of his community and fellow San Diegans. His efforts have been instrumental in the design and development of San Diego County, and his devotion to public service is truly commendable.

Max was born on February 21, 1926, in Buirgenfeld, Germany. Shortly after his birth, the Schmidt family emigrated to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. Max later obtained a degree in landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin.

Like many great Americans of our age, Max began his adult life in service to his country. He joined the old Army Air Corps in 1944 and completed a tour of duty in the South Pacific.

In 1951, Max moved to San Diego and would spend the next 39 years changing the environment of all of its citizens. After working briefly as a landscape architect, he hired on as a planner for the county. He soon moved on to become a supervising planner with the San Diego City Planning Department, which was responsible for transforming a modest, undeveloped community into a modern, Sun Belt city.

Through his work with the planning department, Max has helped shape San Diego into one of America's most beautiful and livable cities. Anyone who has visited Mission Bay, Mission Valley, or Centre City has seen his vision and felt his genius.

For the past few years, Max has overseen the engineering and planning functions of the Centre City Development Corp., where he has been one of the major designers of the revitalized downtown district, its convention center, Horton Plaza, and several residential parks.

Mr. Speaker, in many ways, we have Max to thank for making San Diego a thriving, inviting, urban center. His remarkable work will touch San Diegans today and every day for the rest of their lives. Please join me in honoring this farsighted, dedicated American.

IN RECOGNITION OF LT. STEPHEN R. CHAPIN, JR., U.S. NAVY

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to pay tribute to my constituent, Lt. Stephen R. Chapin, Jr., U.S. Navy. In May, he will be leaving his position as congressional liaison officer for the Secretary of the Navy to the House of Representatives.

I nominated Lieutenant Chapin for appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1981. He distinguished himself as a midshipman, graduating 20th in a class of 1,049. He also excelled as a battalion commander and as a member of the varsity cross country and track teams. A secretary of the Navy distinguished graduate, Lieutenant Chapin earned the Class of 1912 Award as the Naval Academy's top political science graduate. In addition to his bachelor's degree from Annapolis, Lieutenant Chapin also earned a master of arts degree in political science from Georgetown University.

Following graduation, Lieutenant Chapin completed the Navy's surface warfare officer school and was assigned as ordnance officer, damage control assistant, and auxiliaries officer on U.S.S. *Doyle* (FFG39). Lieutenant Chapin's outstanding service on *Doyle* included several deployments as part of the Navy's expeditionary force to the Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, and Persian Gulf.

Based upon his proven performance as a fully qualified surface warfare officer, Lieutenant Chapin was selected to represent the Navy on Capitol Hill. During his tour, many of my colleagues and I have come to rely on his excellent support. It is my understanding that upon completion of his current duties, Lieutenant Chapin will transfer to the Naval Reserve and return to his roots in Maryland. He will continue his public service in the best tradition of our Nation's citizen-soldier.

Lieutenant Chapin's dedication and commitment to the Navy and the Nation will be missed. It gives me great pleasure today to join with his family and friends in wishing Lieutenant Chapin success and happiness in all of his future endeavors.

MRS. MARGARET ORTINAU-SIMONS TO RETIRE

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, during her 19 years of devoted and nurturing service to handicapped children and young adults, Mrs. Margaret Ortinau-Simons has illustrated once

again that hardworking, conscientious individuals can have a major impact in this world.

On Friday, April 20, friends, family and colleagues will gather at the Grand Swiss Hotel in Chicago to mark her retirement from Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc. and celebrate her years of service to some very exceptional people. Retirement sometimes has a bitter-sweet flavor. Sweet because of the recognition of hard work and responsibility, yet bitter with the realization that those years of challenge are completed.

Margaret began her career with McKinley in 1971 and rose through the organization to become director of the Division of Family Services and Schools. Her efforts have resulted in development or expansion of programs benefiting developmentally disabled, mentally retarded, and behaviorally disordered children of all ages, foster children, poverty level, and delinquent youths.

She has helped shape legislation at the State and Federal levels to cope with the needs of these children, and has served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Education, the Illinois State Board of Education and on a number of State and locally-sponsored education task forces.

Margaret is the past president of both the Illinois Affiliation of Private Schools for Exceptional Children and the Chicago Council for Exceptional Children. She has served as a visiting faculty member at Chicago State University, Northeastern Illinois State University, and Northern Illinois University. She is active in the United Way of Metro Chicago.

Margaret lives in Elmhurst, IL, with her husband J. William Simons. With her first husband Clarence J. Ortinau, who is deceased, she is the mother of two sons and is the grandmother of eight.

Despite her retirement from McKinley, I don't expect Margaret to shirk from a new frontier. I suspect she is making plans for some new endeavors, and I wish her all the best.

TRIBUTE TO GREAT NECK NORTH HIGH SCHOOL AND THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the quality of education provided by America's public elementary and secondary schools has been the subject of heightened nationwide concern, debate, and discussion in recent years. We live in an era when millions of our youth are graduating from school as functional illiterates, many unable even to achieve minimum competency in basic subjects. Worse yet, millions of our young people are leaving school without even graduating.

Against this ominous backdrop, there are, of course, individual schools that stand out as sterling exceptions—as educational institutions where much learning does take place, where young people are encouraged to excel academically and do. The John L. Miller Great Neck North High School in Great Neck, Long

Island, is widely regarded as among the Nation's finest secondary schools, by such esteemed organizations as the Carnegie Foundation and the Institution for Educational Leadership at George Washington University, as well as by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

While statistics in and of themselves may not always be all that revealing or important, the fact that over 70 percent of Great Neck North High School's more than 1,000 students achieve a "B" average or better—and that 84 percent of its most recent graduating class have opted to obtain a higher education at 4-year colleges and universities, including many of our Nation's most prestigious institutions of higher education—is certainly indicative of something very positive. These statistics alone speak volumes about the school and about a community of families that instill the importance of education in the minds of their children.

Although the fact that 129 members of Great Neck North's Class of 1989 earned New York State Regents Scholarships, and that two were awarded highly coveted National Merit Scholarships, may be a testament as much to the students themselves and to their upbringing as to the school and its fine staff, there can be no doubt that the school has provided them with the tools, mechanisms, inspiration, and opportunities for academic achievement. Advanced placement examinations in 18 subjects were offered by the school last year, as well as creative alternative-education programs, remedial programs, and English-as-a-Second Language programs designed to meet the individual needs of particular segments of its student body.

But perhaps the most telling example of Great Neck North School's success is the fact that 97.2 percent of entering freshmen and women graduate, and do so in a school district where the educational standards are very high.

On April 29, Great Neck North High School will mark its 60th anniversary. I am pleased and proud to join with the students and staff of Great Neck North High School, as well as the Great Neck Union Free School District's board of education and central administration and the Great Neck Schools' community at large in honoring the school on this important day. More than that, I salute them for their commitment to—and diligence in fostering—school and home environments in which our young people are encouraged to learn and to become all they are capable of being.

SALLY REAMES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PORTAGE COMMUNITY OUTREACH CENTER

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend of mine, Ms. Sally Reames, the executive director of the Portage Community Outreach Center [PCOC]. On April 18, Sally will be honored by her friends and colleagues as she

leaves her position after 9 years of dedicated service.

Sally began her career with PCOC in 1981 and is leaving behind a remarkable legacy of community service and achievement. It all began with the recognition that transportation services were sorely needed by handicapped persons in the community. In 1981, PCOC was successful in securing funding for a van equipped with a wheelchair lift which provided over 360 one-way trips per month to Portage residents with no means of transportation. In 1982, PCOC expanded the focus of the agency to provide direct assistance—clothing, food, shelter, and financial aid—to individuals and families in crisis. This initiative developed into a self-help program. Under Sally's leadership in 1983, a successful capital fund drive was launched for construction of a new facility. In 1987, a latch key program evolved from the highly successful self-help workshops, and the agency's focus began to encompass activities for youth. These activities today include tutoring programs, volunteer opportunities, the "Hire a Teen Program," and recreations. In the same year, PCOC, under Sally's direction, brought together a committee of "cruisers," parents and business owners who actively work toward conflict resolution and development of positive alternatives to "cruising."

Mr. Speaker, over the years, Sally Reames' commitment to her community, and her amazing creativity and resourcefulness, have contributed greatly to improving the quality of life of countless numbers of Portage residents. The care and concern that have always been present in her approach to local problems have earned her the respect and admiration of all who have been privileged to work with her.

I know my colleagues will want to join with me in congratulating Sally Reames for successful leadership of the Portage Community Outreach Center these past several years, and in wishing her continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

AMERICANS WANT MORE, NOT LESS, ALTERNATIVES IN CHILD CARE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, even as the juggernaut of child care legislation rolls on, it might be appropriate to pause and reflect on what people are thinking in the heartland of America, outside the beltway and the distortion of Washington special-interest politics.

To that end, it is my pleasure to enter in today's RECORD a recent editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Post-Star of Glens Falls, NY.

Like other, similar expressions of common sense, the editorial reminds us that the American people want less, not more, involvement by the Federal Government in the area of child care. Give American parents more, not less choice. Give them tax credits and vouchers that allow them to choose the method tailored to their needs, and the care givers with

whom they feel most comfortable. We should discard immediately our presumption to know better than parents what is good for their children.

I commend this editorial to the attention of every Member.

[From the Post-Star, Apr. 2, 1990]

BUSH SHOULD STAND FIRM ON CHILD CARE

With a growing number of mothers entering the work force, Republicans and Democrats alike generally agree on the need to expand the scope of federal child care programs. But this good intention is being jeopardized by the exorbitant bidding war taking place on Capitol Hill.

Last year, President Bush put forth a reasonable proposal to provide poor families with income tax credits or cash payments of up to \$1,000 a year for each child under age 4. The strength of this proposal is its sheer simplicity. People who most need the federal assistance would receive it directly and thus be better able to choose the day care most suited to their children. No large government bureaucracy would be created to administer the Bush program, and its total cost would be approximately \$5 billion during the next three years and \$2.5 billion per year thereafter.

Not surprisingly, Democrats in Congress promptly raised the child care stakes to extravagant levels.

Last summer, the Senate approved the Act for Better Child Care Services, which would cost \$10.3 billion during the next four years. Although the measure contains a modest tax credit provision, many of the credits would go to middle-class families who are less in need of financial assistance. The bill would also create a cumbersome federal bureaucracy to administer government-established child care standards.

Last week, the House approved a five-year, \$27.5 billion child care package. Like its Senate counterpart, the elephantine Early Childhood Education and Development Act proceeds from the flawed premise that the government must play a larger role in determining how families spend their child care dollars. Under the House bill, the government would decide who is qualified to provide child care services.

In addition to an expanded income tax credit, the bill would increase block grants to states for child care services and expand Head Start for disadvantaged preschool children. And it would establish a new program of care in schools before and after class for an estimated 10 million "latchkey" children whose parents work outside the home.

A House-Senate conference committee will soon begin to reconcile the differences between the two versions. Meanwhile, the White House has promised to veto either one of these fiscally irresponsible measures.

Mr. Bush is correct to dig in his heels on this one, because the bills are a modern throwback to the discredited Great Society philosophy that the only way to solve a social problem is to throw billions of government dollars at it. If the conferees are serious about seeing a child care bill become law, they will slash the price tag and remove the paternalistic provisions of the House bill.

To have a chance of being enacted this year, the legislation must concentrate on helping the working poor. That can best be done through the Bush strategy of expanded income tax credits or cash payments,

combined with vouchers to maximize parental choice.

Instead of trying to outbid each other, lawmakers should be formulating an affordable, compassionate child care policy that minimizes the role of government regulation. That is what President Bush called for several months ago. He should stand his ground until he gets it.

REMEMBERING RYAN WHITE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 8, 1990, the Nation once again was reminded of how vulnerable is our population to infectious diseases and how very important it is to fight the causes of those diseases.

Young Ryan White of Cicero, IN, whose name has become known throughout the world, who symbolized this Nation's fight against the AIDS virus, lost his lengthy struggle to live.

Now is the time for Ryan's family to grieve; and, we join them in their grief. We have lost a handsome young American who, through no cause of his own, became infected with the AIDS virus, and fought courageously during that time of infection.

His death reminds us all that it is vital that we generously fund the research to find a cure for this disease. His death reminds us how fragile the human body truly is and how important it is to help those who find themselves in the same situation as Ryan White.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1990

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4392, the Foreign Trade Zones Improvements Act of 1990, along with my colleagues, Messrs. PEASE and LEVIN and Ms. KAPTUR, I want to urge my colleagues to join with us in support of this important yet noncontroversial step forward in leveling the playing field in one aspect of our international trade dealings. The legislation we have introduced will make much-needed changes in the foreign trade zones program, which was originally designed to promote U.S. exports but which in many cases now encourages the use of imported products.

As chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, I presided over hearings on the subject of foreign trade zones March 7, 1989 and prepared a report on the subject for the full committee entitled, "Foreign Trade Zones [FTZ] Program Needs Restructuring,"—House Report 101-363, Nov. 16, 1989. This legislation, together with the regulations recently proposed by the Foreign Trade Zones Board of the Department of Commerce, goes a long way to solve some of the problems we noted in our hearings and report.

The heart of the new legislation is the establishment of strict public interest criteria for the establishment of zones. The public interest in this area will now be defined for the first time, and will mean the national trade and employment interest of the United States. It is about time that any U.S. trade action, such as the granting of the benefits of a foreign trade zone, should reflect serious study of the impact of the particular activity on our trade deficit and our domestic economy. Too often in the past a zone has been granted where a showing is made of increasing employment in one area, even though there would be an equivalent reduction in employment in another area of our country by reason of the advantages gained by the foreign corporation from the zone.

This very situation occurred recently, when the Foreign Trade Zones Board granted a zone for a 2-year period to Yamaha for the manufacture of golf carts in Newnan, GA. What was never fully understood was that the domestic competition for golf carts was two companies in Augusta, GA, and that granting a tariff advantage to Yamaha in Newnan, GA would only detract from employment in Augusta, GA. This makes no sense. Hopefully, this kind of error will not be repeated under the new legislation.

The Foreign Trade Zones Improvements Act of 1990 would accomplish other need reforms: it would speed up the process, which now takes months and years for a decision to be rendered; it would place the burden of proof on the FTZ applicant; and would require that new FTZ's be reviewed periodically. It would also add the requirement that the International Trade Commission render opinions as to the economic impact of proposed zones, thereby removing this process from the less competent and less independent Commerce Department.

This is a useful bill. I urge my colleagues to support it.

RONALD D. GRAY—GOLD AWARD WINNER

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the 1990 Gold Award Ceremony of The Congressional Award was held on March 27 in the Cannon Caucus Room.

Fifty-two fine young Americans were honored at an impressive ceremony, with Senator MALCOLM WALLOP of Wyoming presenting the gold medals.

The Congressional Award was created by Congress in 1979 to recognize voluntary public service, personal development, and physical fitness achievements by young adults ages 14 through 23.

A person can be recommended for a Gold Award if he or she is at least 18 years old but has not reached his or her 24th birthday and has completed 800 activity hours within a minimum of 24 months. I was very proud that one of my young constituents, Ronald D. Gray of Fremont, CA, was the recipient of the Gold Award.

In the booklet printed for the Congressional Award ceremony Ronald Gray's impressive achievements were described as follows:

Ronald volunteered to teach scouting skills to youth and helped maintain Boy Scout Camps, including reroofing huts at Camp Royaneh. He also helped transport patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital to obtain medical care within the hospital, and offered companionship to the elderly. Ronald is a valued employee at Golden Gate Auto Auction in Fremont, where he has become a trained tow truck operator, organizes storage of vehicles on 48 acres of property and processes redemption paperwork, as well as carrying out auction procedures. He is actively involved in Indian dancing and competed in the National Order of the Arrow Conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado, representing the Bay Area council.

Ron's advisor, Jay Schmitz, says, "Ron not only works the long 8 to 10 hours days, but then entertains new and old members by participating in Indian ceremonies and dances to honor special events . . . I am proud to recommend him for the Gold Congressional Award."

At the ceremony I had the honor of escorting Ronald to the podium where Senator WALLOP congratulated Ronald and placed the gold medal around his neck.

Ronald received applause from the audience, several hundred in attendance, including his proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray.

Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a thrill and an honor for me to participate in this moving ceremony, and I'm sure that you join me in congratulating Ronald Gray for his significant achievements.

JOHN HENRY FAULK, GENUINE AMERICAN HERO AND FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, an American hero died on Monday, April 9, 1990. "The U.S. Constitution lost a staunch friend," the Dallas Times Herald appropriately observed in an editorial, "when Texas author-humorist-actor John Henry Faulk died of cancer at 76. Thanks to John Henry Faulk and people of his rare mettle, liberty endures."

My friend John Henry Faulk was a courageous fellow. His heroics were not on a battlefield, but in courtrooms and conference centers and concert halls, where he brought to life the Constitution and the Bill of Rights he loved so dearly.

A rising young star in the rising young medium of television, John Henry Faulk knowingly chose principle over acquiescence to fear and intimidation. Although he knew neither he nor his associations were loathsome, dangerous, or un-American, he knew that attacks upon both by the blacklists and hate-mongers of the McCarthy era were still greater attacks on his beloved Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Knowing very well that he would lose his job, his opportunity for remunerative employ-

ment, and very possibly his freedom, John Henry Faulk fought back. Not so much for himself, I believe, as for every other American and "a system based on courage."

His travails are well documented in his appropriately titled autobiography, "Fear on Trial." Because John Henry Faulk had the courage not only to say no to, but to forcefully challenge, the blacklists and hatemongers and their campaigns of intimidation and guilt by association, fear lost.

John Henry Faulk's courage—the courage that made this Nation possible and the example that encouraged courage in others at a time when there was precious little in our Nation—prevailed.

He won the largest libel judgment in history, but that didn't mean he aspired to be or became rich. He never realized a penny from his victory.

He stopped some of the blacklisting, but that didn't mean he regained his job or his promising future at CBS. He did not.

What he did achieve was what he most wanted to prove. That the Constitution, along with the liberties it promises, is the most outstanding and powerful democratic document in the history of the world—one which guarantees every citizen a chance to speak and associate freely and to right wrongs.

John Henry Faulk righted a serious and dangerous wrong, not for himself, but for the future of America.

In spite of being scorned and excoriated publicly and privately, in spite of being deprived of the fame and fortune that likely would have been his if he, like so many others, had acquiesced to fear, John Henry Faulk never wavered in his faith in America or its Constitution. And never, along the way, did he lose his humor, striving always, as he has noted, to puncture pomposity.

John Henry Faulk's courage inspires courage.

Molly Ivins, another dear friend of John Henry Faulk, paid tribute to humble giant of a man in a recent column that I would like to share with you.

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Apr. 11, 1990]

WHEN OTHERS BUCKLED, JOHN HENRY FAULK STOOD STRONG
(By Molly Ivins)

AUSTIN.—John Henry Faulk, God bless him, went and died at the age of 76, leaving the Great State shy of a freedom fighter the like of whom we've not seen since Sam Houston. They claim Faulk was the man who broke the blacklisting system during the McCarthy Era and your history books will say the same.

Ossie Davis, an actor who was a friend of Faulk and a fellow victim of the blacklist, got to recalling "the scoundrel time" not long ago, the days when you never knew who had accused you or what the charges were; you just couldn't ever get work again. Singers, dancers, actors, writers, a 7-year-old who was to play Helen Keller in "The Miracle Worker"—it made no difference.

"It reminds me of a famous photograph," said Davis, "that was printed around the world after the terrible earthquake that destroyed Tokyo in 1923. That was just after they had started to use steel in the construction of highrise buildings, and that picture showed a devastation, nothing but a

sea of rubble left by this dreadful destructive force. Except for this one tall building, and the caption under the picture was 'Steel stood!' John Henry Faulk was like that building, all around him a sea of twisted wreckage and ruined lives, but John Henry stood. Steel stood!"

Johnny always said were it not for his vanity, he'd of been mortified to be called a hero, on account of he had so much fun facing up to the blacklists. And whoever heard of a hero havin' more fun than the law allows?

Came from South Austin, Johnny did, out of an old Texas family, and was the son of one of those pure American non-conformists in the Tom Paine-Clarence Darrow tradition. His daddy was Judge Faulk, who was Eugene V. Debs' campaign manager back when the glorious old Socialist got more votes for president in Texas than the Republican candidate. On top of that, John Henry Faulk studied folklore at the University of Texas under J. Frank Dobie, one of the most independent spirits the Great State has ever produced: The two of them stayed close friends until Dobie's death in 1964.

In the late 1930s, Johnny Faulk got a Rosenwald Fellowship to travel around the South recording the folklore of rural blacks. His work is parked in the Library of Congress to this good day. Faulk specialized in the preachers of the Brazos River bottom: To the end of his life he could re-create the now lost art of "sing-preaching," a beautiful, rhythmic style of Bible storytelling once common in black America. John hated Hitler so bad, he got into the Army despite being one-eyed. He was on Christmas leave in New York City in 1945 when some executives from CBS heard him telling his Texas folk stories at a party and approached him about a job. That's how he got to be a semi-famous show-biz star. By the late 1940s, he had his own network radio program called "Johnny's Front Porch," featuring a ditty assemblage of small-town Texans rather in the fashion of the later Broadway hit "Greater Tuna." Who are we to insist these people are too loopy to be believable? Have you checked the governor of Texas lately?

Plus being a radio star, Johnny Faulk was choppin' in the tall cotton in the early days of television as host of the morning news program on CBS, as a panelist on popular quiz programs; they said his down-home humor made him "the new Will Rogers." He got blacklisted for opposing the blacklisting system. He ran for union office in New York, the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, on an anti-blacklisting platform. He had no sooner won than he was blacklisted himself. Instead of giving up, John Henry Faulk of South Austin, Texas, hired the best lawyer he could find and sued the scoundrels.

His case pitted two of the best-known trial lawyers of their day against one another in court. Louis Nizer defended Faulk, and Roy Cohn, former top assistant to Sen. Joe McCarthy, defended the blacklists. It took six long years for the case to come to court, six years during which Faulk went broke, was reduced to sponging off his relatives and selling encyclopedias door-to-door.

The trial itself produced much high drama and a few moments of low comedy. (Faulk's book about the case, "Fear on Trial," was later made into a television movie starring George C. Scott as Nizer.) At one point Nizer forced John Henry, on the witness stand, to the saccharine, self-serving confession that the only prize he had ever

won was a Methodist Sunday School Attendance Award—the implication being, "What the hell kind of communist can this guy be?" Faulk always recalled that Murray Kempton, who was sitting at the press table, almost urped on the spot.

The jury in Faulk's case reported back early to ask a peculiar question: Could they award the plaintiff more than he had asked for? The judge said he'd never heard of such a thing, studied his law books for a spell and then announced he could find no rule against it. So the jury gave John Henry Faulk \$3.5 million, substantially more than he'd claimed, and it would be pleasant to report that justice triumphed and that the old freedom-fighter lived out his days in ease and plenty. Unfortunately, the blacklists Johnny sued, a professional commie-hunting organization, AWARE Inc., which had been paid by the networks to "identify communists," was itself pretty-near broke by the time the case came to trial. (Justice delayed is justice denied.) Between the attorneys' fees and the expenses, John Henry Faulk barely saw a nickel of that settlement, but by then he had slowly begun to rebuild a career as an after-dinner speaker and as an authority on the First Amendment.

I s'pose John Henry could have lived on his laurels thereafter, boss hawg of the anti-blacklists. Instead he too to preaching, in any forum from the Cattlemen's Association in the smallest Texas towns to the most prestigious universities in the country, on the history and true meaning of the First Amendment. And he was stronger than dirt on that subject. The many thousands of you who have heard him will never forget the guy who made you feel like Jamie Madison and Tom Jefferson were close personal friends of yours.

Never one just to preach on the beauties of the First, John Henry used it all his life long, used freedom of speech to denounce fascists and racists and a splendid assortment of know-nothings and pinheads who sinned against the Bill of Rights. He was never against people he disagreed with: He was ever against those who cannot understand the beauty of disagreement.

Oh, damn, there's so much more I could write. About what he was like as a friend and a husband and a father and a lot of other human roles at which the great hero of the Bill of Rights was sometimes no more successful than most guys who fix Volkswagens for a living, even though he was a love of a guy. But whatthehell, Johnny Faulk, who was ever the first to laugh at his own frailties as a human being, did do something of great historical importance, put it down though he would himself. Like steel, John Henry stood. At a time no one else would. And honor him we should.

DEEPALE GARDENS
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure most of my colleagues can attest to the fine services provided to their constituents by community councils and community centers located within their districts. Today, I rise to call your

attention to one such community council in my district.

For the past 30 years, the Deepdale Gardens Community Council has been providing a wide array of cultural, educational, recreational, and social activities for the adults, senior citizens, and youth in the northeastern section of Queens. Arts and crafts, first-aid instruction, basketball, handball and tennis, health lectures and screenings, and a supervised day camp are just a few of the many vital and enriching activities, programs, and services that have been provided to community members over the years.

Acting as a pseudo-"Y" or neighborhood house, the Seymour Perlmutter Community Center—operated under the auspices of the community council—also has opened its doors—at no cost—to neighborhood agencies and educational, health, and social organizations.

I commend the dedicated current and former board members and staffers of the Deepdale Gardens Community Council, Inc.—Seymour Perlmutter Community Center—on 30 years of distinguished service to the community.

Particularly deserving of gratitude is Chet Szarejko, its executive director. A teacher by profession, Mr. Szarejko has devoted much of his life to working with young people and has sought to instill in them the importance of getting involved in civic and community affairs, as he has. Under his stewardship, the Seymour Perlmutter Community Center has become a vital center of activity in the Borough of Queens.

TAKE TRANSPORTATION TRUST FUNDS OUT OF UNIFIED BUDGET

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have been actively seeking to enact legislation to take the transportation trust funds out of the unified budget and allow for a spend down of the cash balances which have accumulated in the trust fund accounts. This morning, I met with a number of individuals representing organizations that agree—we must take these funds offbudget in order to meet critical infrastructure needs and retain the competitive advantage that the United States has enjoyed for so long.

I would like this opportunity to share their letter of support with my colleagues.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL,
April 18, 1990.

Hon. BOB McEWEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: For over twenty years, dollars paid by highway users through the federal motor fuels taxes have sat idle in the Highway Trust Fund. Highways and bridges have deteriorated and become clogged because this country has not been using all of its available resources to meet highway improvement needs. Today, the balance in the Highway Account of the Highway Trust

Fund has grown to over \$10 billion—money which should be paid through the trust fund for highway work and apportioned to the states for highway improvement projects.

With needs for reconstruction, rehabilitation, capacity improvements, and safety upgrading approaching \$40 billion annually as estimated by the Federal Highway Administration in reports released in 1988 and 1989, the nation must spend currently available resources to meet these needs. The first step in returning our national highway network to an adequate level of service is by releasing the balance in the Highway Trust Fund.

This can be accomplished best by taking the Highway Trust Fund and the related Federal-aid Highway Program off-budget. This action would have a two-fold benefit. First, it would restore the confidence of the highway user that his dollars are being properly invested. And second, with that confidence restored, the Federal-aid Highway Program could be expanded to better address the problems of deterioration and congestion.

An opportunity to take the Highway Trust Fund, Airport and Airways Trust Fund and Inland Waterways Trust Fund off-budget will come when the House of Representatives considers the Social Security Trust Funds issue later this year. It makes even better sense to remove these three special purpose trust funds from the budget if the Social Security Trust Funds are being removed. As with the social security program, the revenue from these three transportation trust funds should only be used for the transportation programs that they were created to support.

We the undersigned highway industry organizations urge you to vote to remove the Highway, Airport and Airways and Inland Waterways Trust Funds from the unified federal budget and to support annual appropriations which spend the balances in these funds on the purposes for which the taxes are collected.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN BUS ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION; ASPHALT INSTITUTE, INC.; AMERICAN CONCRETE PIPE ASSOCIATION; CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, CH2M HILL; BETTER ROADS & TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL; INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS; HIGHWAY USERS FEDERATION; CONTECH CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS, INC.; NATIONAL CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS; PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL SLAG ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL WATERWAYS CONFERENCE, INC.; NATIONAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL LIMOUSINE ASSOCIATION; UNITED BUS OWNERS ASSOCIATION; J.M. HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES; SALT INSTITUTE; ASSOCIATED BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS; NATIONAL AGGREGATES ASSOCIATION; NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS; AND ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

STATEMENT OF GROUP OF ARAB AND JEWISH-AMERICAN LEADERS ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a statement issued last month by a group of Arab-American and Jewish-American business, academic, and professional leaders on the Middle East conflict. The views expressed in this statement represent a consensus position of the group which has been meeting for the past 7 years to discuss issues related to Middle East peace.

The statement identifies four issues that present obstacles to further progress toward a settlement of the Palestinian problem. It comments on each of these obstacles and on why the issue should not be permitted to block the process toward elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

The statement and a covering letter follow:

MARCH 12, 1990.

The enclosed statement represents the consensus of a group of Arab American and Jewish American business, academic, and professional leaders who, together with former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, have met over the past seven years to discuss a basis on which the parties to the Middle East conflict may find their way to the peace table.

The undersigned have served as Co-Chairmen to facilitate the dialogue between the members who have signed this statement. We hope that you will find it useful and constructive.

LESTER CROWN,
ALBERT TAHMOUSH,
NAJEEB HALABY,
HOWARD SQUADRON.

FACING REALITIES ABOUT A MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATION

We are a group of Americans of Arab background and Jewish background who along with former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, have been working together for seven years. We have focused on two areas—economic development for the Palestinian Arab population of the West Bank and Gaza, and how to get the parties to the Middle East conflict to the peace table. We have involved ourselves in these efforts, as Americans, because we believe the United States has a vital and continuing role to play in the Middle East peace process. We expect our government to be even more deeply involved in that process in the next few years.

We have made very modest contributions in both areas, partially because the problems are so difficult, and partially because we have quite deliberately set limited goals. Thus, we have never tried to agree on, or to recommend, the terms of any possible settlement. We have recognized that only the parties, at a peace table, can work out such terms.

In the areas of our concentration we have informed ourselves through meetings with very high officials in the Israeli, Jordanian, Egyptian and American governments. We

have also met with Americans affiliated with the PLO.

The actions of, and resulting from, the intifada in the West Bank and Gaza have prevented, for the time being, all efforts in the area of economic development. On the other hand, they have highlighted the necessity for finding a way to get to the peace table. Although we have avoided public statements, we now believe that some truths about getting to the table deserve public expression. Our group reflects a broad spectrum of views and backgrounds, and we trust that its observations and conclusions will be given serious consideration.

Each of the parties to the Middle East dispute has stated publicly from time to time that it is prepared to commence peace negotiations "without any preconditions". We believe that the parties would long since have been at the table if that particular rhetorical phrase had been sincere and had been acted upon. In fact, each of the parties has raised unrealistic preconditions to a peace negotiation. We urge that these preconditions, which we regard as obstacles, be discarded.

The first obstacle is the demand that the Palestinians be represented by persons independent of the PLO.

We understand that internal political considerations in the United States and Israel may dictate a Palestinian delegation that does not include prominent PLO officials. We believe that, at the present time, the Bush administration and most of the Arab world, accept that necessity; and are prepared accordingly to work with Israel in the selection of the initial Palestinian delegation. However, in the real world, no Arab country (not even Egypt)—nor any Palestinian delegation—will participate in a peace negotiation, if the members of that delegation have not previously been approved by the PLO. It is time to acknowledge that no Palestinian delegation will make any proposal that has not received PLO sanction, and that no Palestinian delegation will agree to any solution that does not have PLO endorsement. That reality should be honestly faced.

Next, there is the demand that the discussion be limited to particular issues. Naturally, if the first meeting is to discuss procedures for an election, the agenda for the meeting should conform to that purpose. But it is inevitable that there will be some conversation about the next step after the election—if only in terms of process, timetable, and the agenda for the meeting after the election. Any attempt to circumscribe the initial discussion more closely is unrealistic.

The third obstacle is the consistent reiteration by one party or the other of ultimate goals. Depending on the party, the demand is articulated that the goal be "sovereignty", "autonomy", "confederation"—or whatever. In the real world, Israel's security concerns as well as the political needs of the Palestinians for maximum self-governance will ultimately have to be addressed, after delegations are selected, elections are held, and the parties are finally discussing substantive issues. The problems do not lend themselves to traditional solutions. New modes of relationship and new arrangements for living together will have to be developed. There will have to be lengthy and complicated negotiations directly between the parties involved, with the assistance of the United States, and possibly Egypt, if the parties want such assistance.

Finally, there is the question whether an Israeli-Palestinian agreement, if it can be

achieved, is sufficient. What constitutes a comprehensive peace? Israel expects, not unreasonably, peace commitments from the entire Arab world. The Arab states take the position that the Palestinian problem must first be solved "in all its aspects"—and comprehensive peace will follow. This chicken-egg obstacle must be addressed. In some manner, the other players—particularly Syria and Jordan—must be brought into the process as quickly as possible.

Our own experience—with strong ties to both sides—teaches us that it is possible to resolve deep differences if parties with opposing viewpoints are willing to sit together and talk. We have been impressed by how our differences have narrowed over the years, because we chose to talk to each other.

We urge that the prior demands and preconditions, the proposed formulas and frameworks, the unrealistic expectations and dreams—the obstacles to progress—be put aside. We urge that sincere and serious attention be paid to taking the first step on what will be a very long and difficult road—by agreeing on the composition of a Palestinian delegation, elections, and an agenda consistent with reality.

JESSE AWEIDA,
STEPHEN COHEN,
LESTER CROWN,
PHILIP HABIB,
NAJEEB HALABY,
JOSEPH JACOBS,
ZAHY KHOURI,
HENRY ROSOVSKY,
LEWIS RUDIN,
DONNA SHALALA,
STEPHEN SHALOM,
HOWARD SQUADRON,
ALBERT TAHMOUSH,
CYRUS VANCE.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL COSTA

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Carol Costa who has recently coached her U.S. history class to victory in the Rhode Island 1990 Bicentennial of the Constitution and Bill of Rights competition.

Ms. Costa teaches at Bishop Keough High School in Pawtucket, RI. She coached her class in this competition, which tests students' general knowledge of the Constitution as well as their ability to apply the Constitution to contemporary issues. The students were evaluated in three areas: presentation, overall knowledge of the Constitution, and application of the principles of the Constitution. Through the excellent guidance and preparation by Ms. Costa, the class was able to achieve excellence. A further tribute to Ms. Costa comes from her students. Said one student, Ms. Costa "believed in us when at times we didn't believe in ourselves." Ms. Costa and her class will now travel to Washington, DC in May to compete in the national competition against teams from across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Ms. Costa and the members of her U.S. history class from Bishop Keough High School. Her

outstanding effort demonstrates a love for her work which transcends the classroom, while pushing her students to their utmost ability. I would like to wish Ms. Costa and her students best of luck in the national competition.

IN HONOR OF ADA SCHICK WING

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to salute Ada Schick Wing of Santa Barbara. She has spent most of her 93 years in public service, and her devotion to the support and treatment of the mentally ill has led to a special honor for her.

The Phoenix of Santa Barbara, Inc., an alternative to the State hospital, has named their Phase II Program Ada's Place in honor of her devotion and foresight in providing primary care for those suffering from mental illness. Ada's Place will provide a care facility for clients who are prepared to live in a more independent situation, yet still needing support and supervision. It will serve as a vital link in our community care system, helping to meet the need for housing of the mentally ill. The people who will benefit from Ada's Place are at a crucial stage of their rehabilitation, making the transition between full-time care and independent living. Without this program and others like it, people at this stage of treatment can end up incarcerated or living in the streets.

Ada Schick Wing's record of community involvement sets a shining example. She helped to establish the Phoenix Program, still serves on the board of directors, and helped start the Santa Barbara Mental Health Association. She has served on the Santa Barbara County Commission on Aging, served on the Santa Barbara Senior Citizen Advisory Commission until 1986, and has worked as a volunteer over the years for recording for the blind, the committee for Braille Institute among others.

Many times in the past, Ada would ask the directors of the Phoenix Program, "When are we going to get Phase II started?" On April 20, her drive and initiative will be recognized with a party in Ada Schick Wing's honor, celebrating the opening of Ada's Place.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close this tribute with Ada Schick Wing's motto, words we can all live by. She says, "Put your heart and soul into the things you can change and don't worry about the things you cannot." I invite our colleagues to honor my good friend Ada Schick Wing, who has truly put her heart into changing things for the better. On behalf of myself, the community, the people of Santa Barbara, and the U.S. House of Representatives, let me extend to Ada Schick Wing our heartfelt thanks and congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO THE WARREN OPHTHALMOLOGY ASSOCIATES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Richard D. Shapiro, Dr. Nigel K. Newman, and Dr. Frank A. D'Apolito of the Warren Ophthalmology Associates of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. The Warren Ophthalmology Associates recently expanded their present facility in Warren, OH.

The Warren Ophthalmology Associates recently installed state-of-the-art diagnostic and treatment equipment and renovated the building thus providing better service for their patients. Besides better medical care, the upgrade of the facility will create new temporary and permanent employment for people in the Warren area.

I commend Warren Ophthalmology Associates for their commitment to the Warren area. The decision to expand their present facility instead of moving to another area demonstrates the doctors' dedication to the enrichment of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Dr. Richard Shapiro, Dr. Nigel Newman, and Dr. Frank D'Apolito for the contributions they have made to our community. Their hard work and caring is greatly appreciated by myself and our fellow citizens. I am honored to represent these outstanding men.

TRIBUTE TO MOSURE & SYRAKIS CO.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mosure & Syrakis Co., an engineering firm which is located in Youngstown, OH. Mosure & Syrakis Co. received two distinguished awards for excellence in engineering for their work on the Youngstown water treatment plant which serves the Mahoning County and parts of Trumbull County, OH.

Mosure & Syrakis Co. received the Honor Award from the American Consulting Engineers Council as a part of the council's annual engineering excellence awards competition. They also received the Ohio Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Award from the Ohio Council of Local Sections of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The firm is being honored for its innovations on the upgrade and expansion of the Youngstown water treatment plant.

Mosure & Syrakis Co.'s innovations in sludge handling resulted in additional EPA funding for the project and the ability to contain the project within a 5-acre area. The upgrade and improvements of the water treatment plant will enable the plant to serve the

Mahoning Valley through the year 2010. The process for sludge handling employed by Mosure & Syrakis Co. resulted in a 10-percent increase in funding in addition to the existing 75-percent grant from the EPA. A total of \$36 million was saved by the Mahoning Valley due to the Mosure & Syrakis Co.'s outstanding job on the Youngstown water treatment plant.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute and thank the Mosure & Syrakis Co. for their exceptional service to my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. They did a magnificent job on the upgrade and renovation of the Youngstown water treatment plant. I would also like to congratulate Mosure & Syrakis Co. on the awards it received as recognition for the outstanding work they did on the upgrade and expansion of the water treatment plant. I am honored to have the Mosure & Syrakis Co. in my district.

TRIBUTE TO THE JUNIOR CLASS PATROL OF SENIOR TROOP NO. 688

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to six bright, talented, and determined young women from the Sixth District of Pennsylvania. These young women are members of Junior Class No. 688, and they are all actively involved in making the life of their community better.

On April 29, 1990, a special ceremony will be held in honor of these young women at St. John's Lutheran Church in Boyertown, PA, to recognize their successful completion of all requirements for the Girl Scout's Gold Award. Their hard work and constant efforts to serve their neighbors and fellow Scouts makes them deserving recipients of the Gold Award, which is the highest honor any Girl Scout can receive.

Most of these young women have been active in Scouting for many years, and have proven their abilities and climbed the Girl Scout ranks. Their achievements simply reflect their concern for humanity, which has been cultivated by the troop leaders who have helped these outstanding Girl Scouts earn the Gold Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure for me to recognize Jennifer Little, Larin McLaughlin, Gwen Mason, Abby Parish, Heidi Schwarz, and Charlene Stoudt before you and other Members of the House of Representatives, as well as the rest of the Nation. There is no doubt that the Gold Award will be the first of many awards for these young women. Let us take this moment to commend them for their accomplishments and to wish them the best of luck and success in all of their future endeavors.

MCCLELLAN PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE RECEIVES TOP AWARD

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding achievements of the public affairs office at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, CA. Recently selected as the best public affairs office for 1989 in the entire Air Force Logistics Command, the McClellan public affairs office has excelled in all facets of public outreach. Maj. Gen. Trevor Hammond, commander of the Sacramento Air Logistics Center, and Lt. Col. Duane Roberts, director of the public affairs office, can be rightfully proud of this high honor.

With a well-planned and well-coordinated public relations program, McClellan Air Force Base has maintained an open and productive relationship with Sacramento and other northern California communities. Following is an article from the base newspaper, the Spacemaker, which gives a more detailed account of the award-winning activities of the public affairs office. I commend the article to my colleagues and congratulate General Hammond, Colonel Roberts, and the entire staff of the public affairs office for their outstanding achievements.

[From the Spacemaker, Mar. 16, 1990]

SM-ALC "BEST PA IN AFLC for 1989"

(By Michelle Myers)

"This selection came as no real surprise to me, but it's nice that command recognition is given."

With that comment, Maj. Gen. Trevor A. Hammond, ALC commander, presented Sacramento ALC Public Affairs the AFLC Best Public Affairs Office Award for 1989.

General Hammond continued, "I've said for a long time that our Public Affairs program is very good, and this shows that others share my opinion."

The award was formally presented to General Hammond by Gen. Charles C. McDonald, AFLC commander, at the recent AFLC Commanders' Conference at AFLC headquarters, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The local presentation was made to Lt. Col. Duane C. Roberts, PA director, and his staff in an award ceremony here March 9.

The award consists of a mounted bowl, engraved with the name of each year's winner, as a traveling trophy and a permanent wall plaque. The trophy will be placed in the display case in the front entry of center headquarters, Bldg. 200.

While the award came as no real surprise to excellence, specific programs within the PA office were evaluated and compared to similar programs at the other Air Logistics Centers.

Community Relations was rated as best in the command, as was the Environmental Public Affairs program. Media Relations and Internal Information received second place awards.

The center's community relations program was praised for its extensive efforts in establishing a "Grass Roots" program with adjacent small communities, as well as maintaining and strengthening contacts with the larger cities and towns in the

region. Public Affairs is actively involved in 14 Chambers of Commerce and participates in two major community-action groups. These groups consist of local, state and federal representatives and local citizens working to improve their communities.

In addition to community involvement, Public Affairs operates a Speakers' Bureau, using volunteers from the center and base to speak to civic, fraternal and service organizations in communities throughout Northern California.

Speeches cover a wide variety of mission topics, career possibilities and other subjects of community interest about the Air Force and Sacramento ALC.

While base tours have always been a big part of the community relations agenda, a concerted emphasis is now being placed on education. For example, in cooperation with the Rio Linda School District, McClellan is involved in an aerospace education program which will help teach more than 600 sixth graders aerospace fundamentals.

Colonel Roberts, PA director, noted that by no means has Public Affairs alone been responsible for community relations' successes. "It takes both enthusiasm and a spirit of cooperation by many folks to achieve results. The many individuals and organizations of the center and base who've volunteered their time and effort are the real reason for success."

However, he said that the overwhelming energy Smokey Bassett and Jamie Cameron-Harley of PA's community relations program put into their jobs gave a natural edge over the other ALCs. "They go far beyond the normal demands of their jobs to help us aid the community in any way they can," he said.

Finding ways to show appreciation to volunteers and those who lend support for the center's community relations efforts is a big part of maintaining positive relationships, according to Mr. Bassett, chief of community relations.

"People must want to stay involved in order for it to work," he said.

PA's environmental program was also awarded first place for its work in establishing a cooperative relationship with the news media and local communities.

Informational methods included environmental fact sheets, environmental update newsletters and special environmental tours to keep the public informed on the center's programs.

For example, when on-base sampling of wells began last year, Mark DeFrances, PA's Environmental representative, visited off-base residents who lived near drilling sites. He explained the drilling and allayed any concerns about drinking water quality.

Media Relations also contributed greatly to the award. Over the past year, news media interest in McClellan continued to grow extensively, as was reflected by the more than 600 media queries. These ranged from ALC future workload, to budgetary impacts, to base closures. Each query was expected to be answered within hours, or at least by the next day.

"It's truly a team effort," said Linda Trogon, chief of media relations. "Not only within Public Affairs, but also with the many people and offices that aid us in providing the proper answer, and in the shortest time possible."

The requests for information and news aren't all local. For example, Maintenance's Neutron-Radiography facility drew news coverage from Germany, Japan and Australia, as well as nationwide.

Of course, all the news isn't good news. Dealing with bad news is a constant challenge for Ms. Trogon, and sensitive issues are dealt with daily.

"The most important thing to consider when dealing with media queries is to be accurate and to respond quickly," said Ms. Trogon. "One thing that improves credibility is being prepared in advance. Although you can't know everything that is going on here, being aware of the most important things and possible consequences is crucial."

While the McClellan newspaper, Space-maker, is the primary tool of the Internal Information program, it isn't the only one. Also included is Commander/Director's * * * Hometown News Releases, the Unit Public Affairs Representative program, and other special and one-time projects to inform the center's military and civilian work force.

RACE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE WILL HOLD ANNUAL AWARD LUNCHEON

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I think it is clear to all of us that any actions taken by this body to wage the war on drugs cannot be successful in and of themselves. It will take commitment by our citizens on many levels—in schools, in the workplace, in our homes—if we are to win this long battle.

For this reason, I take great pleasure in informing my colleagues of an organization on Long Island which is taking the challenge of finding new and innovative ways to bring attention to the role we can all play in fighting drug abuse in our society. The organization, Race Against Drug Abuse, Inc., has sought to unite government, volunteers, and the business community on Long Island in this vital cause.

Race Against Drug Abuse will hold its annual awards luncheon on April 20 to honor members of the Long Island community who have distinguished themselves and their organizations in the war against drug abuse. The Drug Fighter of the Year Award will be presented to Robert Johnson, publisher and chief executive officer of Newsday.

Mr. Johnson's worthy selection for this honor results from the aggressive and intelligent programs his company has initiated in the field of drug education, both for this own employees and for the citizens of Long Island and the New York metropolitan area. First, Newsday has developed a videotape and curriculum on drug education for distribution to every school in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, and in the five boroughs of New York. This program can be a major tool for educating our children about the dangers of drugs at an age where a strong impression can be made.

Mr. Johnson's publications, Newsday of Long Island and New York Newsday, also have printed and distributed millions of inserts on drug education in recent months for the edification of the reading public. And his company has launched a compassionate and enlightened program of drug education and as-

sistance for his own employees who has fallen prey to the tragedy of drug abuse.

Along with Mr. Johnson, several other Long Island residents will be honored at the April 20 luncheon. They include William Haskins of Suffolk Daytop for Program of the Year; Elizabeth Madigan of the Smithtown Schools as Student of the Year; Sandi Frisch of Suffolk Safe Homes as Volunteer of the Year; Barry Romanski of Cablevision for the Media Award; Edwina Carr of Cambridge Healthcare Consultants for Outstanding Contribution to the Field; and a Special Recognition Award to Mark Baliak of European American Bank.

The festivities also will include a Montauk-to-the-Marriott Marathon to bring attention to the fight against drug abuse. Special recognition is deserved for a constituent of mine, Victor Rugg of Fort Salonga, the president of Race Against Drug Abuse, Inc., and an individual who has devoted considerable time and effort to a very worthy cause.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that all of my colleagues join with me today in saluting Race Against Drug Abuse, Inc., its honorees and the many concerned individuals, companies, and government agencies which have contributed to the battle against drug abuse on Long Island. Their efforts prove that the war on drugs goes far beyond this body's capacity to exact change, and that all of us in this country can become involved in combatting a problem that affects all facets of our society.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY FOR THE SALINE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, although the quality of education and the level of morality is said to be low in today's society, there is a place in my district where morality is expressed through every means possible.

I am speaking of the 33 churches that make up the Saline Baptist Association. Their livelihood is a practical example that the religious values in my district are as strong today as 100 years ago. And this October 10, the Saline Baptist Association will celebrate its 100th anniversary.

In 1890, 10 churches in Saline and Gallatin Counties organized into the Saline Baptist Association. There were some rocky times and some great challenges to be met, but the memberships' faith helped the Saline Baptist Association grow until in 1938 it reached its current membership of 33 churches, drawing from Saline, Gallatin and Johnson Counties.

The association has grown and expanded its services to where it now helps other churches within the area. These exemplary people also help their neighbors by selflessly offering emergency food supplies to those in need.

The Saline Baptist Association has survived wars, the Depression, the turbulence of the 60's and early 70's, and today's ever changing society. I strongly believe we should commend and congratulate these fine people for

their efforts in preserving human life and humanity.

**KALAMAZOO YMCA BLACK
ACHIEVER'S PROGRAM**

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Kalamazoo YMCA Black Achiever's Program.

The Kalamazoo YMCA Black Achiever's Program was developed by members of the Harlem YMCA in 1971 to motivate young black people toward setting both educational and career goals. Since its inception, the idea has spread to other areas throughout the Nation. The Kalamazoo Family YMCA adopted such a program in January of this year. The Black Achiever's Program promotes leadership and encourages development of each individual youth's social and moral character with the assistance of black role models as mentors from a variety of career fields.

The Kalamazoo YMCA has had a long history of supporting activities for the youth of the community. The Black Achiever's Program is an inspiration to teens and provides a promise for a brighter future. I am honored to represent members and volunteers of the YMCA Black Achiever's Program who recognizes that our youth are our future, and who are giving so much of themselves.

**REAR ADM. LEWIS BARTON
COMBS: ENGINEER AND GREAT
AMERICAN**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, when the district I represent was redrawn in 1982 to include the Dutchess County town of Red Hook, Lewis Barton Combs became my constituent.

You will understand how proud I am once I tell you a few things about his life.

The towns and villages of America are filled with unsung heroes who left their marks on history, enriched their professions, and raised families, all without fanfare and public acclaim. Lewis Combs is one such hero, a man whose accomplishments in the academic world came only after a distinguished military record.

After 31 years of service in the U.S. Navy's Civil Engineering Corps [CEC], Rear Admiral Combs retired to begin a second career as lecturer and dean of the civil engineering department at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. He retired from RPI in 1961.

Rear Admiral Combs is best known for his key role in the formation of the famous Naval Construction Battalions, immortalized in the 1944 John Wayne movie, "The Fighting Seabees."

But let me start at the beginning.

In 1917, there were 250 applicants for a commission in the Navy's CEC. Only 20 were chosen, among whom Lewis Combs, 1 year

out of RPI, was sixth in his class. Although he did not serve overseas in World War I, his interwar activities prepared him well for an important role in the Second World War.

Between the two wars, assignments in the Pacific and Far East included the design and construction of naval shore establishments and underwater construction. It made him well-qualified to help expand the CEC and organize the Seabees.

Mr. Speaker, as most Americans know, the Seabees operate on the motto of "We fight, we build." When many civilian construction workers were captured by the Japanese on Wake Island, it was a spur to form battalions of men who were capable of defending what they built. That's why the Seabees are symbolized by a figure wielding a machine gun in one hand and construction tools in the other.

When he became a rear admiral in 1942, he attained the highest rank given to an officer in the CEC. He is no stranger to honors, having been given the Distinguished Service Medal by President Truman.

In a recent newspaper interview, he declared that what we need is teachers with imagination to inspire young people with the possibilities of the future. That hardly sounds like a man who earlier this month celebrated his 95th birthday, but that spirit of youthful optimism helps explain the career accomplishments of Rear Admiral Combs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and Members of this House to join me in wishing him a happy birthday, with many returns. Let us rise and salute Rear Adm. Lewis Barton Combs (Retired), a great engineer, a great patriot, and a great American.

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

HON. HANK BROWN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following speech by Kimberly Killifer of Ovid, CO, for the RECORD:

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

"Domo Arigato Gozimashta America." On August 6, 1989, I heard these words whispered through tears from my host mother. I sat with my entire Japanese host family in the safety of their living room. All eyes were focused on the television as Japan remembered 44 years ago when an American atomic bomb shattered thousands of lives in a single moment. A loud siren echoed from the television as hundreds of thousands of people silently lay upon the ground. Close-ups captured by camera crews revealed the silent tears. Children too young to understand the symbolism of their parent's actions cried in fear. I sat in amazement as men, women, and children of all ages reenacted the terror that changed Japan and the world forever.

Glancing around the room, I realized the intensity in Hiroshima had invaded my Japanese home. I suddenly felt afraid, alone and confused. My only previous contact with the bombing of Hiroshima was what I'd read in a text book—a brief explanation replacing human fears and tragedies with numbers and dates. I began to understand the true destruction in Hiroshima: Fami-

lies—just like the one I love so very much, the basic element of Japanese society—were shattered.

Through the haunting sound of the siren, four simple words touched my heart: "Domo Arigato Gozimashta America." Translated, this means "Thank you very much America." I was stunned. In the midst of sorrow over the death of family and friends, my host mother thanked America! She *thanked* America.

Not understanding this reaction, I questioned her remark and will treasure her response for the rest of my life. One moment it appeared I should be ashamed to be an American, and the next I experienced an overwhelming pride in my country. Through tears and heartache, my host mother gently explained. She told me she thanks America for its help in reshaping Japan. In a voice trembling with emotion, she told me that the bomb took many lives, yet America saved Japan from itself. Dropping the bomb was not an end, it was a new beginning. My country did not ignore the suffering. The bomb ended the war, and Americans were free to return home. Yet they stayed and helped rebuild the shattered cities, sharing their knowledge in science and industry. They provided a source of raw materials. They traded with Japan and supported her economically. My beautiful host mother smiled and said, "For Japan, America has been as your American singer says, 'The wind beneath her wings'."

The atomic bomb, developed in wartime to protect America and to end a tragic war, demonstrated unbelievable power. However, strength can be measured by various standards, and the undeniable strength of America can best be judged through her behavior toward those who have no way to help themselves. I am proud of America, and am nearly overwhelmed to finally understand my country has the courage and wisdom to kneel down, extend a hand of hope, and share her strength—by lifting a shattered nation to her feet. I can only echo the whispered words of my Japanese host mother, "Domo Arigato Gozimashta America!"

**CLEAN POWER'S STRANGE
ENEMIES**

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, which is a milestone in America's environmental movement. As we partake of the celebrations going on all over the country, let us reflect for a moment about a strong ally of the environmental movement, yet one which frequently goes unheralded.

I'm speaking of the nuclear energy industry. As the following editorial from the New York Times points out, it is vital that America keep the nuclear power option open, because it reduces such deleterious environmental effects as acid rain and global warming. Nuclear electricity is America's largest, proven source of energy that has virtually no impact on the atmosphere. Electricity from nuclear energy currently reduces by 20 percent emissions of carbon dioxide, and by millions of tons per year four other major categories of atmos-

pheric pollutants cited by the Environmental Protection Agency: namely, particulates, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, and methane.

The following editorial from the New York Times appeared on March 12, 1990.

[From the New York Times, March 12, 1990]

CLEAN POWER'S STRANGE ENEMIES

Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts owes a large debt to the owners of the Seabrook nuclear plant in New Hampshire: \$2 billion. That's the cost of his refusal to help his New Hampshire neighbors devise an emergency evacuation plan.

The plant was ready to run in October 1986, and interest and maintenance costs have been growing at a rate of \$50 million a month ever since. New Hampshire finally devised its own plan, and last week Federal regulators voted to grant an operating license.

The plant will probably be running soon, but burdened with the vast costs of this pointless delay. Mr. Dukakis's office, unrepentant, says the investors knew the risks. But it's his risk estimates that were awry. He exaggerated the dangers of nuclear power, while spurning those of climatic warming.

American nuclear power plants, Seabrook included, have many faults. They are too large, too expensive and too complex. Mr. Dukakis bears only part of the blame for the fact that Seabrook is 12 times over cost and 11 years behind schedule. But technology isn't wholly to blame, either. As the French have proved, plants using the basic American model can be built quickly and designed to run safely. France now uses nuclear power to produce 70 percent of its electricity.

But France does not have state governors like Mr. Dukakis and New York's Mario Cuomo. Following the Three Mile Island disaster, states were required to help devise emergency escape plans. Dukakis and Mr. Cuomo used this duty as a veto.

Mr. Dukakis offered the Chernobyl disaster as a reason for not cooperating on Seabrook, even though Soviet reactor had an entirely different design. Mr. Cuomo, citing public worries over an escape plan, effectively killed the completed reactor at Shoreham, wasting a \$5.5 billion asset. These policies—along with copious errors by reactor builders and utilities—have brought America's nuclear industry to stagnation. So daunting are the political prospects that newer, more efficient plants are unlikely to get off the drawing boards.

Meanwhile, technological leadership has passed to Japan. Construction of a new plant takes five years there, compared with 11 in the U.S. And as Japan searches busily for an advanced generation of reactors, the infrastructure required to build nuclear plants dwindles in America.

Maybe the nuclear option will turn out to be a dead end. If so, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Cuomo will have helped speed its demise. But oil prices could rise sharply, and solar energy could take decades more to develop. The greenhouse warming of the atmosphere could then create a premium for nuclear power plants, which don't produce greenhouse gases. There would be a worldwide demand for such plants, but the U.S. may be then have frozen itself out of the market.

The smarter strategy would be to keep the nuclear option open. Environmentalists are inconsistent when they press for action to avert greenhouse warming while remaining

adamantly opposed to nuclear power. They recently condemned John Sununu, the White House chief of staff, for opposing swift measures against warming; yet as Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Sununu strongly supported the Seabrook reactor. It's leaders like Governors Dukakis and Cuomo who obstruct the one kind of base-load power plant that produces no greenhouse gases. In the crowded annals of human folly, the sagas of Seabrook and Shoreham will surely rate a space.

YOUNG AMERICANS ACT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, support for the Young Americans Act (H.R. 1492) is growing. We have 67 cosponsors/supporters who feel that this legislation is greatly needed to ensure that our children have a stake in the American dream. I would like to submit for the RECORD an updated list of Members of Congress who have joined the late Senator Claude Pepper in supporting the Young Americans Act. I urge the Committee on Education and Labor to take immediate action on this legislation.

The current cosponsors/supporters include: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. OWENS, of New York, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FISH, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BATES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. ENGEL. Also: Mr. EVANS, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. FROST, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. FORD, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DEFALIO, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. WHEAT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DWYER, and Mr. POSHARD.

A VIGOROUS ECONOMY IN A VIGOROUS LAND

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, India's new Finance Secretary, Dr. Bimal Jalan, came to Washington as head of the Indian delegation to the Indo-U.S. Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission. The subcommission, as many of my colleagues know, is one of the subordinate bodies of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, co-chaired by Secretary of State James Baker and Minister of External Affairs Kumar Gujral.

The Indo-United States Joint Commission was created to provide a forum where bilateral problems between the United States and India can be discussed in an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding. In addition to covering economic and commercial issues, the Commission has also performed useful work in the areas of education, culture, and scientific exchange.

Prior to assuming his new position in January of this year, Dr. Jalan served in Washington as India's Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund. His return here several weeks ago was his first trip back since taking over his new duties.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Jalan's remarks at the opening session of the Washington meetings not only provided a concise summary of recent developments in the Indian economy but also offered wise observations on some of the global issues that are in the process of reshaping our world. Knowing of my colleagues' interest in these matters, I now ask leave to insert Dr. Jalan's remarks into the RECORD.

REMARKS AT THE OPENING SESSION BY DR. BIMAL JALAN, FINANCE SECRETARY AND LEADER OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE INDO-U.S. ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SUB-COMMISSION, APRIL 2-3, 1990

Mr. McCormack and friends, I am grateful to you Mr. McCormack for your remarks. We attach a great deal of importance to the bilateral talks between our two countries. The present meeting of the Sub-Commission is taking place at an opportune moment. We have entered the last decade of the century, and how we deal with the global challenges confronting us will have profound influence in the next century. We meet also at a time of momentous changes in the world political and economic systems. These changes affect the Great Powers, including the United States. They also affect us in India, and indeed other developing countries, as global trading and investment partners are being redesigned. And we meet soon after the new Administrations have taken over in our two countries. In the United States, you have a new Administration, and as with all new Administrations, there is a new theme and new hope.

Within a relatively short period the Administration of President Bush has set a new tone which gives hope—however faint—that after the tensions of last few decades, we may be entering an era of peace, and harmony. In my country, a new Government has taken over more recently under the leadership of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh. It is a matter of significance and pride not only to us as Indians, but also I believe of some relevance to the rest of mankind, that the change in Government was brought about through free and fair election—an election in which two hundred and ninety six million people, i.e., close to three hundred million people, participated. This was the largest election ever held in human history. As, a Western journal remarked at that time, it was as if the entire U.S. and Europe went to polls on a single day, and voted to usher in a new Government.

2. I believe that this shared faith in the democratic process is what binds the people of our two countries in an everlasting friendship—more than trade, commerce or investment. These are important in themselves, but much more important is our abiding faith that Americans and Indians

cherish the same values, and worship the same great institutions of democracy.

3. I hope very much, along with you Mr. McCormack, that what we accomplish here today and tomorrow will carry forward the good work done by our predecessors and further strengthen the network of relationships between our people and our Governments.

4. With your permission, let me now deal with some issues about the Indian economy and Indian policies that may be of some interest to you. I do not want to deal with these comprehensively, but only selectively. The details can be dealt with in the Working Group which will be meeting a little later.

5. On the Indian economic situation—let me just highlight a few salient points. India is on a new growth path. The rate of growth in 1988-89 was 10 percent, thanks to agricultural recovery. For the last decade, we had a growth rate of slightly more than 5 percent per annum. This is higher than our own historical rate of 3.5 percent. It is also higher than the rate of growth of other developing countries.

Another striking fact is that higher growth has been achieved with relatively low rates of inflation. Our inflation rate has been in the single digit through most of the decade, and the latest deseasonalized annual rate of inflation is about 7 percent per annum. India has also been a prudent borrower abroad. Although our external debt has increased, it is within our servicing capacity. We have never defaulted on a single loan, postponed a single payment or put any restriction on repatriation of dividends or profits. Lately, those who follow our affairs closely would have heard us complaining about our high external debt. The interesting point is that it is we in India who are making these noises, not the bankers or our creditors. The reason why we are saying this is to ensure that our Departments and enterprises keep within prudent borrowing limits and do not overborrow as a soft option. Our credit rating remains high—one of the best in the developing world because of this caution, and we propose to keep it that way.

6. Another very important development in the Indian economy is the upsurge in exports. We have created an environment where exports are profitable, where our industry is becoming more outward looking, and where competition is becoming more pervasive. This fiscal year 1989-90, our exports in dollar terms have grown by over one-fifth or by more than 20 percent.

7. You would also be glad to know that the last five years have seen a major upswing in our capital markets, the volume of new issues has increased several times over, and share values have multiplied. There was a lull for about eight weeks before the new budget on the 19th of March. Since then, however, the markets have soared, and there is a new confidence in the future of the economy. Our industrial growth has been of the order of 8 percent per annum in the last six years—one of the highest in the world. There was a slight dip in the current year, but now the indications are there will be a pick-up in the next quarter. Incidentally, the new budget has done a major restructuring of the corporate tax system—which has some similarity with your own tax reform. The rate of tax has been reduced, combined with abolition of capital allowances and tax shelters of various kinds. This will simplify the system and also yield substantially higher revenue.

8. As you know, agriculture is very important to our economic future. The bulk of our people are still dependent on agricultural employment. India is now, by and large, self-sufficient in food, except for marginal imports in years of drought. We propose to give high priority to investments in this sector so that productivity increases take place and we can re-build sufficient stocks of foodgrains to meet any contingency.

9. I should not only talk about achievements. Let me also mention two problem areas: the fiscal imbalances and the pressure on balance of payments. We have a fiscal deficit which is larger than we can sustain, and an important priority of the new Government is to reduce it. The situation is not unlike yours. Expenditure programs, once in place, are extremely difficult to cut. There is also an inertia on the tax side, as there is reluctance to increase taxes which is not very popular at any time, particularly when elections are close or when they are just over. Nevertheless, I am glad to inform you that faced with a difficult situation, the new Government has decided to act boldly and strongly. The recent measures, taken in the last two weeks, are expected to raise resources, which is more than 1 percent of GDP. The fiscal deficit will decline by about 1 percent of GDP even after allowing for some increases in expenditure.

10. On the balance of payments, the problem has arisen because of upsurge in imports in the last couple of years, particularly automobile and electronic components where large investments have taken place, and petroleum products where we have had no new major discoveries of oil. We are also repaying the IMF loan. However, with the faster growth in exports and other measures, we are confident of tackling this problem.

11. This is a brief account of our economic situation. Let me now deal with two or three areas of policy that are perhaps of special interest to you. Firstly, the whole issue concerning so-called liberalization. There is considerable interest in American media and observers on the question whether India is going to go forward and continue the process of "liberalization," or is there going to be a reversal.

12. The position of our Government is clear on this issue. We are going to go forward, but at a pace which is consistent with our needs and with our priorities. We are going to reduce red tape, reduce direct physical controls, and rely more on fiscal and financial instruments. At the same time, it is fair to say that we continue to believe that in a poor country like ours, where there is tremendous scarcity of capital and infrastructure, the State through a process of consultation with all sections of the people and free debate in Parliament, has to decide on investment priorities. Should we invest in luxury housing and new models of automobiles or in housing for the homeless, rural water supply and irrigation? This decision cannot be left to free markets because there are no free markets for supply of sanitation, health, water, irrigation, or housing for the poor and the landless. This is not only an Indian reality. In rich countries like yours or in Europe, these tasks are major concerns of Governments. This job has to be done by the elected representatives of the people, and the only question that we, and perhaps you, have to tackle is how to get it done in the most cost effective way.

13. So far as private sector is concerned, it is being given its due role to increase output

and create jobs within the framework of national priorities. Nearly 83 percent of our income originates in the private sector. This is much higher than most countries of Europe or North America. Lately, our industry has shown tremendous capability in undertaking large projects raising finance and in setting up enterprises abroad. This new strength of our industry is fully reflected in the growth and spread of capital markets.

14. The question of foreign investment policy normally raises some passion on both sides. We believe that our point of view on this is not fully understood, and perhaps you feel that our policies are not fully responsive to the vast changes that are taking place in the world economic environment. Having been involved in this debate for some time, more recently as the Chairman of our Foreign Investment Board, I feel that the area of differences is not as wide as it seems at first sight. After all, we have 200 new foreign collaborations with American companies every year. All your major companies, with a couple of notable exceptions, are represented in our country and doing extremely well. We must be doing something right!

15. However, I should acknowledge that there are some problems. These have become rather exaggerated because of public controversy surrounding a few individual cases. Such cases are no more than 3 or 4, but they have attracted a good deal of attention. I have no doubt that these will get sorted out, one way or the other, in due course. So far as the policy of the new Government is concerned, it is the intention to simplify the procedures, make it less *ad hoc* and more transparent. The Ministry of Industry is working on this, and we hope that very soon we will evolve a procedure whereby in designated priority areas, permission for foreign equity participation up to 40 percent will be approved more or less automatically provided the foreign exchange balance is reasonable. We also permit majority equity investment in export and high technology industries. Our main worry is that we should not get into a situation where there is lots of foreign investment, but where servicing of such investment becomes a problem because of high imports of equipment and raw materials but very little exports. The best guarantee of a stable and lasting regime for foreign investment is a sound balance of payments situation. We would like American and other foreign companies to contribute to this objective.

16. A couple of days ago, we have announced a new export-import policy. This policy will be operative for the next three years. Major steps have been taken to reduce form-filling and red tape. The policy provides special support to exporters, including a new scheme for imports of machinery and capital goods at very low tariffs for export production. We believe that exports and imports are the two sides of the same coin. Imports must largely be financed through exports and not through borrowings. The greater success we have in exporting, the easier it would be to liberalize imports.

17. Let me now say a word about some of the global issues which are of particular interest to us. Along with the rest of the world, we are excited about the events taking place in Eastern Europe. We fully endorse the global and multilateral efforts to help these countries with trade, investment and finance. History will not forgive us if the world fails to come to the aid of these countries at this crucial juncture.

18. We are concerned about some slowing down of growth in the industrial countries, the continuing imbalances in the payments situation of major industrial countries, consequent pressure on interest rates and the volatility in exchange rates. There is also no easing of protectionist pressures. What is even a greater cause for concern is the retreat from multilateralism. In our view, the only way to solve the global problems in an acceptable way is to strengthen, rather than weaken, multilateral approaches and multilateral institutions, in which all countries can participate equally. We very much hope that the United States, as the largest industrial nation and as the spirit behind many multilateral initiatives in the post-war years, will play a leading role in reinvigorating multilateralism and in providing the necessary vision for ushering in a more equal world.

19. Thank you for listening to me so patiently. May I end by recalling one statistic which may be of some interest. According to data compiled by economic historians, and quoted in Paul Kennedy's celebrated book, in 1830 India accounted for 17.6 percent of the world manufacturing output as against United Kingdom's share of 9.5 percent, and only 2.4 percent of United States. This was in 1830, which was not so long ago—no more than 4 or 5 generations earlier. This was the time when the British empire in India was expanding, and by 1860, the process of colonizing India had been completed. By 1900, India's share in manufacturing output had declined to 1.7 percent as against 18.5 percent for Britain and 23.6 percent for U.S.A. The industrial revolution completely passed us by, and until independence in 1947, India had practically no industry and no growth. This historical experience had a profound impact on the evolution of our trade and industrial policies in the last forty years. When you reflect on these policies, please remember that for over two centuries, the world trading and industrial system was not very kind to us. Things are, of course, different today. We have built up a diversified industrial structure, we are expanding our participation in world trade, and we are now ready to play our role in strengthening global economic cooperation.

Thank you.

RECYCLED PAPER

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with the 20th anniversary of Earth Day quickly approaching, many of us have read or seen stories about the "green revolution"—reports of a growing environmental awareness and activism among American consumers. Industry is answering this trend, in part, by developing products to meet consumers' pro-environmental demands. I am pleased to recognize one such contribution to the "greening" of our Nation's homes.

Fort Howard Corp., a leading paper company based in Green Bay, WI, that also has a facility in Effingham County, GA, which is in my congressional district, is introducing a new line of paper towels and bathroom tissue made from 100 percent recycled paper. As stated in a recent story in the Wall Street Journal,

which appears at the conclusion of my remarks, Fort Howard hopes its "Green Forest" products will appeal to consumers who want to "use their pocketbook to not only buy a product they need, but also make a statement about the environment."

Fort Howard is investing in the notion that the rise in environmentalism is more than just a fad. They are betting that many Americans will follow the lead of consumers in Britain and elsewhere abroad, by using recycled paper products as part of everyday lives. We all should hope they are right.

This country is facing a solid waste crisis as Americans dispose of more than 160 million tons of waste every year. Our landfills are nearing capacity. While paper represents about 40 percent of solid waste, it offers the best opportunity for recycling. Today, 85 percent of everything that is recycled is paper. Clearly, an important part of the answer is recycling, and there are well over 1,000 municipal recycling programs already underway. It's a fact that for every ton of paper recycled, we save 17 trees and conserve 3.5 cubic yards of diminishing less energy and water resources. But collecting and separating paper for recycling before it enters the waste stream is only half the battle; we do not accomplish anything until we "close the loop" by creating markets for the paper through the purchase of recycled paper products.

Fort Howard has been an industry leader in paper recycling for more than 50 years. Each year its operations in Effingham County, GA, and also in Wisconsin and Oklahoma recycle more than a million tons of wastepaper. If the paper Fort Howard recycles were to end up in landfills, it would be enough to fill a 100-acre landfill to the depth of 15 feet each year. Fort Howard also works with State governments and private companies to set up their own recycling systems, and has won praise for local initiatives to collect old telephone books and for creating model recycling programs like the one with the State of Wisconsin.

The company also has supplied quality 100 percent recycled products for offices, government and commercial buildings, and other non-residential uses for many years. It was the first to develop Envision, a line of commercial tissue products specifically to meet EPA's content guidelines for paper products purchased with Federal funds.

More than ever before, the attention of this Nation and this Congress are turning to the challenges of protecting the Earth's fragile environment. Efforts such as those by Fort Howard will help remind Americans that, in a real sense, environmentalism begins both at home and at work.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 2, 1990]

FORT HOWARD CORP. INTRODUCES 100 PERCENT RECYCLED TOILET TISSUE, PAPER TOWELS

[By Vindu P. Goel]

American consumers accept recycled aluminum soda cans, recycled glass bottles, recycled grocery bags. They even accept recycled greeting cards. But are they ready for 100 percent recycled toilet tissue?

Fort Howard Corp. thinks so. Convinced that Americans are becoming concerned about vanishing forests and overflowing landfills, the closely held Green Bay, Wis.,

paper-products maker last month began a limited launch of the first major line of bathroom tissue and paper towels made entirely of recycled paper fibers—and marketed that way.

Such competitors as James River Corp., and Kimberly Clark Corp., both of whom use some recycled paper in their towels and bathroom tissue, doubt that the time has come for a marketing revolution. "The advantage has just not been in marketing products as recycled," says Jean Allen, a spokeswoman for Kimberly Clark. "Consumers, want softness, quality, and absorbency," none of which they associate with recycling, Ms. Allen says.

Fort Howard is undaunted. The company claims that its Green Forest recycled tissue is virtually indistinguishable in texture from low-cost brands currently on the market, such as Scott Paper Co.'s ScottTissue. Green Forest retails at a premium price—about \$1.35 for a four-roll package. But Jeffrey P. Eves, a Fort Howard vice president, in charge of the promotional assault, contends that by purchasing a 100 percent recycled product, "consumers can use their pocketbook to not only buy a product they need, but also make a statement about the environment."

Scott and James River have long incorporated some recycled fibers into their products. And Fort Howard, which has based its entire business on recycled rather than virgin paper pulp, successfully introduced a 100 percent recycled bathroom tissue in the United Kingdom last year. Within five months, the new tissue, called Nouvelle, captured 3.2 percent of the market. Fort Howard's European plants are running at full capacity to meet demand.

But until now, no major paper manufacturer has dared court American consumers by boasting of the recycled content of its products. Tissue packages and advertisements for Scott's Cottonelle and James River's Northern line are silent on content, stressing instead softness and purity—not the fact that some of the paper might have had an earlier life as a computer printout. Packages for Green Forest, while not specifying exact content, are adorned with trees and a big "Made With 100% Recycled Fiber" on the front.

According to estimates for 1988, by Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Fort Howard commands a mere 2 percent of the \$2.3 billion U.S. bathroom tissue market and about 4.5 percent of the \$1.5 billion paper towel market. The company is not expecting to seize the rest with Green Forest.

Fort Howard concedes that it won't be easy to overcome consumers' aversion to used paper, particularly for personal hygiene. But Fort Howard's market research suggest that there are enough environmentally concerned consumers out there to support a couple of extra percentage points of market share in each category, valued at about \$78 million in sales.

"It's a nice opportunity," says Mr. Eves. "It is not our objective to win converts to the cause." However, if the cause grows bigger, as Fort Howard hopes, then the company won't have to play catch-up to consumer attitudes.

"Nobody is suggesting that, overnight, this thing will become a Hula-Hoop," says Mr. Eves. "On the other hand, there is a possibility that, over time, it will outlast the Hula-Hoop."

To induce wary tissue-buyers to try Green Forest, Fort Howard plans to offer 15-cent coupons, run in-store promotions, and spon-

sor special recycling events. Of course, it's possible that consumers may not love trees enough to make such a personal sacrifice. Fort Howard launched a similar recycled tissue the last time the environment was a big issue, in the 1970s only to see it fail miserably. This time the company takes heart in the popularity of a private label 100% recycled bathroom tissue sold by Loblaw Cos., Canada's largest grocery chain. Loblaw's tissue, introduced last summer as part of a special "green" line, is the most popular toilet paper the chain sells.

The Midwestern grocers who are receiving the first shipments of Green Forest towels and toilet paper are treating them like any other new products. "I am not convinced they're going to sell," say Bernard Schipper, a senior merchandising manager for Meller Inc.'s 54 store chain in Michigan and Ohio. "But we want to at least offer them to the consumers and let them decide."

DEFENSE SPENDING MUST BE CUT, TAXES MUST BE INCREASED, IF BUSH IS TO TURN HIS RHETORIC ON EDUCATION INTO REALITY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as we are preparing our budget resolution and funding strategy for fiscal 1990, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article, written by Robert H. Atwell, the president of the American Council on Education, which appeared in the April 4 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. This article, entitled "Defense Spending Must Be Cut, Taxes Must Be Increased, if Bush Is to Turn His Rhetoric on Education Into Reality," presents an insightful look at the problems our education system is facing today and the Federal assistance necessary to solve them.

I would hope that my colleagues would take Mr. Atwell's message to heart. President Bush promised the American people that he would be "the Education President." I would hope that we could send him a budget to sign this year, with significant increases in funding for all levels of education—a budget that would allow the President to achieve his goal.

[From the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Apr. 4, 1990]

DEFENSE SPENDING MUST BE CUT, TAXES MUST BE INCREASED, IF BUSH IS TO TURN HIS RHETORIC ON EDUCATION INTO REALITY

(By Robert H. Atwell)

In recent weeks a typical Washington battle has broken out—the kind of conflict only a policy analyst could love. The subject in contention is national education spending and, specifically, where we stand compared with other nations.

To the outside observer, this fight may seem little more than a skirmish, a duel of statistics. But in the current political context of education summits and national goals, it masks serious disagreements over how we will improve our education system, what it will cost, and who will pay.

On one side are President Bush, his political supporters, and the Department of Education, who argue that the United States al-

ready spends more money on education than any other nation. The key to improvement, they say, is to spend it more wisely. That belief is reflected in the President's budget proposals, which would keep federal spending on education virtually level.

On the other side are the authors of a report from the Economic Policy Institute, backed by some education leaders and several key members of Congress, who claim that the United States does not stack up well compared with its international competitors and that significant increases in government support are needed.

At the heart of the debate is how one measures spending. The Administration relies on the traditional indicator, which is spending per student. By that standard, the United States is second only to Switzerland in terms of expenditures through the 12th grade.

The report of the Economic Policy Institute contends, however, that when education spending is measured as a percentage of gross national product, the United States does not come out at—or near—the top, but low on the list of industrial nations. To match just the average spending level for elementary and secondary education, the report argues, we would need to spend an additional \$20 billion.

Interestingly, both sides agree that by either measure expenditures on higher education in the United States exceed those of almost every other nation—leading some policy makers to conclude that America's colleges and universities are "well off," and that any new funds should be targeted solely on the pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade levels.

However, on this score, both the G.N.P. and the per-student indicators are misleading. Essentially, they fail to reflect fundamental differences between the United States and other nations.

Most significantly, our rate of college participation—nearly 60 per cent among students of traditional college age—is the highest in the world. Of other industrialized nations, only Canada, with 55 per cent, comes close. New Zealand is the only other country with a participation rate above 40 per cent; both West Germany and Japan come in below 30 per cent.

Even after correcting for international differences in the structure of educational systems, we devote more of our G.N.P. to higher education, but we must, since we are educating a greater share of our population.

Spending per student on higher education in the United States—about \$8,000 in 1985, the base year used in the economic institute's study—includes federally funded research conducted on college campuses. But a few other nations follow the U.S. research-university model, so such expenditures are not counted in their education totals. Subtracting federal research funds brings the U.S. per-student spending figure down to \$7,000, below that of Denmark and Australia.

Comparing U.S. spending with other nations' also misleading because government here plays a much smaller role in financing higher education than in other industrial countries. Revenue flowing to American colleges and universities from federal, state, and local sources in 1985 amounted to \$45 billion—less than half the total. The rest came from tuition, fees, and endowment income, gifts, and auxiliary enterprises such as hospitals. By comparison, in Japan, the one other nation that depends on non-governmental investments in higher education,

such sources account for only about one-third of total spending. When one counts government spending alone, the United States ends up in the middle of the industrial pack, well below Japan, Great Britain, Australia, and Denmark.

As these figures show, it's dangerous to base national policy on narrow statistical measures. How much we spend should be a reflection of what we need to do, not abstract comparisons.

If such indicators tell us little about where our education system really is, where it must go, or the way to get there, other factors—demographic, economic, social, and structural—better reveal the nature of our challenge.

Our uniquely decentralized public-education system is plagued by huge disparities in investment between affluent and poor school districts. How can we provide children from poverty-stricken families in urban and rural areas with the resources they need to succeed?

By 2000, one-third of our school-age children will be members of minority groups, many of them disadvantaged and many facing severe language barriers because they are the children of immigrants. Against this background of growing diversity and rapid change, how can we raise student performance and prepare graduates to participate in an increasingly competitive international economy?

The economy of the future will place a high premium on education beyond the secondary level, yet during the last 20 years there has been a significant decline in the percentage of minority high-school graduates going on to college. As these students account for a greater share of the labor force, how can we insure that our supply of educated workers is adequate to fill the jobs that need doing?

Alone among nations, the United States has made a national commitment to guarantee access to higher education for all qualified students, regardless of their financial status. How can we fulfill that commitment in an era of tight budgets and anti-tax policies?

No doubt about it: Meeting these challenges will require us to spend more money and spend it wisely. Structural reforms are important, but they will not be enough. I'm not prepared to argue that simply spending more money than any other country necessarily will produce the results we want, but I do maintain that we can productively invest extra funds in a variety of programs that have proved their effectiveness.

The key players in this game is the federal government, which brings us to another recent example of statistical legerdemain. Challenged to explain why the Administration's budget request for fiscal 1991 does not reflect its rhetorical emphasis on educational improvement, representatives of the White House and the Education Department respond that greatly increased federal funding not only is not needed, but also wouldn't make much difference anyway because federal funds account for only 6 per cent of total education spending.

That's a bit of dissembling that should not go unchallenged. In the aggregate the figure may be true, but it provides a totally inaccurate picture of the federal role and its impact. For the past 25 years, the federal government has had the primary responsibility for guaranteeing educational opportunity to those who, for economic and social reasons, might otherwise be denied it. Thus federal spending has been targeted on a

select few areas where it can do the most good for the disadvantaged.

Take student aid, for example. Pell Grants, guaranteed loans, work-study funds, and other forms of assistance to needy students this year will total almost \$20 billion. That's fully 75 percent of all financial aid available to students in post-secondary education. The federal government plays a similarly important role in other programs for the disadvantaged, including Head Start, compensatory education for elementary-school children, and education of the handicapped.

Major increases in appropriations for each of these areas in the next fiscal year would begin to make up for some of the ground lost in the 1980's. And because these programs directly and effectively serve the growing numbers of students at risk academically, such support also would make a huge difference in their educational performance.

To continue with the example of federal student aid: Even with far tighter eligibility standards for Pell Grants, the rapid growth in the number of low-income students has far outpaced growth in appropriations for this program over the past decade. As a result, since 1980 the value of the maximum grant has eroded by 16 percent.

Although the federal government now accounts for 75 percent of student aid, 10 years ago its share was 83 percent. The government's failure to keep up with growing need has been a driving force behind tuition increases, with institutions recycling a significant share of their increased revenues into financial aid.

Also, as a recent study by the American College Testing Program demonstrates, a direct relationship exists between the shift in emphasis in federal financial aid from grants to loans and declining participation in higher education by low-income students. Raising the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,100—the authorized level for fiscal 1991—would cost slightly over \$2 billion. But it would attract into higher education many qualified low-income students who currently forgo this opportunity, and it also would produce savings on the other side of the ledger by reducing the number of defaulted loans.

How do we pay for the kinds of investments required to transform education rhetoric into educational reality? I have argued in the past, and argue now, that it is possible only by cutting defense spending and raising taxes.

On the first count, we need a peace dividend not at some uncertain time in the future, but right now. The realities of the international situation permit, and the needs of the nation and world require, more than token cuts in the Pentagon's budget. Missiles aimed at East Germany should be traded for services aimed at our neediest students.

But even with a large peace dividend, we cannot reduce both our social and fiscal deficits. Responding to the many unmet needs of American society requires us to look for ways to raise additional revenues and to do so equitably, with the greatest burden falling on those who have benefited most from the tax reductions of the past 10 years.

We can set all the national education goals we want; but if we fail to devote the resources required to achieve them, we will be like King Canute, ordering back the tide that inevitably will wash over us. Our willingness to act—and not which side has cor-

nered the truth on relative levels of education spending—will determine whether ours is a more competitive economy and a more democratic society in the 21st century.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN WONDERLAND—DOUGLAS BLOOMFIELD DISCUSSES AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD IRAQ

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have seen an incredible performance by the leaders of Iraq—that country first, executed a journalist for a British newspaper, which it accused of spying because he visited one of its poison gas factories to get details about a devastating fire, second, tested a medium range, multistage ballistic missile, third, got caught smuggling triggering devices for nuclear weapons out of the United States, fourth, has built missile launchers within range of Tel Aviv, and fifth, threatened, in the words of its irresponsible President Saddam Hussein, to destroy “half of Israel” with chemical weapons. Let one think this last threat is an idle one, keep in mind that Iraq used chemical weapons against the Iranian army during the Iran-Iraq war in violation of international law, and used chemical weapons against its own citizens—innocent civilian Kurdish children, women, and men.

Mr. Speaker, despite the appalling and outrageous conduct of the Government of Iraq, our State Department has a “soft spot” for that vicious dictatorship. The United States is Iraq's largest trading partner and they are seeking substantial credits for the purchase of our products. Nevertheless, our State Department refuses to put any pressure on Iraq to clean up its act.

At the same time, the State Department has repeatedly criticized and threatened Israel—our democratic ally in that same region. Israel is the only functioning democracy in the area, it holds free elections, has a free press that openly criticizes the Government, and an independent judiciary which assures the enforcement of the rule of law. Israel has actively sought to establish peaceful relations with its neighbors. And how has the administration responded to our democratic ally Israel? By seeking to limit and restrict United States assistance to Israel, and making deliberate and ill-timed comments against Israel which helped bring down that country's Government. Yet the same administration which harshly criticizes the Government of Israel, coddles the Butcher of Baghdad.

Mr. Speaker, Douglas M. Bloomfield has written an excellent article on this contradiction in American policy in the Middle East. It appeared recently in *The Washington Jewish Week*. I ask that it be placed in the *RECORD*, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful attention.

AIDING AND ABETTING

(By Douglas M. Bloomfield)

It's hard to tell sometimes how George Bush picks his friends or makes decisions.

Take the example of two countries which recently asked for U.S. Government loan guarantees so they can borrow at the lowest available rates. One wants \$1.25 billion to purchase American grain and other goods. The second wants less than a third that much, \$400 million, to build housing for refugees.

In both instances, the President and the Congress are on different sides. For one country, the Congress shows great enthusiasm and supports the aid, but the President wants to impose restrictions on the money as well as other policies of the recipient. In his anger, he even helps bring down the country's government.

For the second, the Congress objects to any loan guarantees because the country is a notorious outlaw nation that uses nerve gas without restraint, is deploying ballistic weapons, trying to build a nuclear bomb to use against an American ally, threatens to unleash chemical and biological weapons, has the worst human rights record of any nation and is generally nasty. For that country, however, the President overrides Congressional objections and does nothing about the need for restrictions or changes in policy.

Oh Alice. It gets curiously and curiously. The first country is Israel. The second is Iraq.

The Bush Administration, like its predecessor, has repeatedly demonstrated a “soft spot” for Iraq, according to people in a position to know.

“It was like pulling teeth to get any criticism of those bastards,” according to a senior Pentagon official in the Reagan Administration who fought against the transfer of high western technology to Iraq.

Stephen Bryen, former deputy undersecretary of defense, said the Saudis strongly encouraged closer U.S.-Iraqi relations, telling American officials that Saddam Hussein had changed and underneath it all was really a good guy. “The Iraqi desk people at State and Defense bought that hook, line and sinker.”

In recent weeks and days, Iraq has tested a medium range, multi-stage ballistic missile, executed a journalist accused of spying, gotten caught smuggling triggering devices for nuclear weapons, built fixed missile launchers within range of Tel Aviv, threatened to destroy “half of Israel” with chemical weapons and generally thumbed its nose at the civilized world.

In the face of all that, George Bush has reacted with preppy restraint. He has sent forward his spokespersons to say “we do feel very strongly about [smuggling nuclear triggers] as a non-proliferation issue,” “we deplore the execution” of the British-based reporter and the threat to exterminate Israel is “irresponsible, inflammatory and outrageous.”

Sounds tough, but the pity is that's as tough as the Bush Administration is likely to get with Iraq. There is nothing behind the rhetoric.

This week, Rep. Howard Berman (D-CA), a long-time critic of U.S. policy toward Iraq, plans to introduce legislation imposing meaningful sanctions on Iraq. The Bush Administration opposes it, and the congressman and his colleagues are being ardently lobbied by businessmen who not only dislike these sanctions but want to lift the last remaining restraint on high technology transfers to Iraq.

This White House/business alliance succeeded in killing tough sanctions in the Reagan Administration. At that time, the

president said congressional sanctions for chemical weapon use were not in order, but that he should be given the discretion to take whatever steps he considered necessary. Neither Ronald Reagan nor George Bush ever found any reason to exercise that discretion.

The reason, according to Sen. William Cohen (R-ME), "we love the color of money and the smell of oil." The American response to Iraqi actions, said the vice chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, should be "sound and fury, but all we're hearing is the sounds of silence." The *Wall Street Journal* agrees: "It appears that Iraq will pay no economic price or serious diplomatic penalty for its actions."

What sets Iraq apart from other countries with weapons of mass destruction is its "chillingly unselfconscious willingness to use them," Berman points out, even against its own citizens.

Iraqi claims that it needs these weapons for self defense are betrayed by its own aggression in the Iran-Iraq war as well as its first use of ground-to-ground missiles and chemical weapons in that conflict.

American technology has played a key role in Iraq's missile program. The U.S. Commerce Department promoted high-tech imports to Baghdad despite Pentagon warnings that it could be used for Iraqi missiles, according to Stephen Bryen, who led the often-losing battle within the Administration.

The Reagan-Bush administration was loathe to criticize Iraqi use of chemical weapons, Bryen points out. In fact, it could be argued the administration to a degree condoned the practice. Evidence can be seen in efforts to give the Iraqi army military canisters of atropine, an antidote for certain chemical weapons. The advocates of the sale argued the canisters were defensive in nature, but the truth is they would have given Iraqi troops protection to move up close with their chemical weapons and be able to survive if some of the gasses blow back in their own faces. If that happens, the soldier simply takes the canister and whacks it against his thigh and is injected with the life-saving atropine. Bryen was able to block the sale.

Iraq has deployed near its border with Jordan six permanent launchers of ground-to-ground Al-Husayn ballistic missiles with a 400-mile range and capable of hitting much of Israel. It is currently developing the 1,200-mile Tammuz 1 missile.

Saddam Hussein wants missiles because he knows how badly his air force did in the war with Iran. His pilots were neither brave nor skilled enough to come in low and close enough to be effective. Missiles don't have that problem. What's more, with the warheads Iraq is building, accuracy is irrelevant. Chemical and biological weapons are used against people, not military installations. Their purpose is terror, murder and mass destruction. It makes no difference if it is a few hundred meters or even a few miles off course—unless you're underneath.

Much of the Iraqi buildup is being financed by gifts and loans from friends like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, but a chunk is coming from American consumers. Last year the United States imported \$2 billion worth of Iraqi oil. American taxpayers spent millions more keeping Persian Gulf shipping channels open for Iraq and her allies during

the tanker war and provided other valuable assistance to Iraq in its war with Iran.

It is time for the United States to stop aiding and abetting the Butcher of Baghdad. The time for timidity is past. Credit guarantees for Iraq should be cancelled immediately. There should be an embargo on further importation of Iraqi oil, a broad ban on technology transfer, adoption of the Berman sanctions bill, and a recall of the American ambassador, who suffers from a bad case of clientitis, until there is more evidence of improvement in Baghdad than the word of friendly Arab diplomats whose countries live in fear of Iraq. Iraqi supporters who expect American aid, technology and weapons must be told that decisions on those matters will be in inverse proportion to their support for Saddam Hussein.

If George Bush truly wants to be the leader of the free world, he must quit hiding behind the empty rhetoric of his spokespersons and demonstrate forceful leadership against one of the most repressive and dangerous regimes in modern history.

IN RECOGNITION OF PLAY-IT-SAFE INTERNATIONAL

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend an outstanding educational organization in my district, Play-It-Safe International, by recognizing its efforts to educate children safety techniques and crime prevention throughout the world.

The Play-It-Safe Program involves the distribution of coloring books, parent and teacher aids, and video aids in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Justice. The program helps children understand commonsense rules about personal safety and crime prevention.

Play-It-Safe was founded in 1977 as a cooperative project between law-enforcement agencies, concerned citizens, and others who came together to conceive a way to teach safety to youngsters up to the third grade. From its start in Fresno, CA, the program spread quickly. Play-It-Safe is currently available in 31 languages in 2,800 cities throughout the world cultivating a mutual exchange between nations of ideas on safety.

Only by providing our children with information which will help them become more aware of how and why accidents happen can we encourage them to avoid situations where the potential for injury is great. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the achievements of the Play-It-Safe Program are felt all across the Nation and the world. I congratulate Play-It-Safe International for its concern for the welfare of our children and its aggressive program of bringing readily understandable educational materials to our youths.

THE HOMELESS OUTREACH ACT OF 1990

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to require SSA to conduct outreach to homeless individuals who may be eligible for SSI benefits and to assist these people in obtaining and retaining their benefits. An estimated 1.3 million people would benefit from this type of outreach. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, in some cities fewer than 10 percent of eligible homeless people receive SSI benefits.

This proposal will establish a comprehensive program not only to reach the homeless but to ensure that they continue to receive the benefits and have access to other services and programs to which they are entitled, such as food stamps or health care.

In 1987, Congress took a step toward trying to reach homeless individuals who may be eligible for SSI and other benefits through a provision enacted as part of the budget reconciliation package. This provision established a demonstration outreach project to the homeless to help overcome the barriers they face in applying for benefits. Our intent was to assist homeless people in applying and receiving SSI benefits, food stamps, and medical care.

This demonstration project never was implemented by SSA. The agency argued that Congress did not appropriate money for this purpose and that they already were doing outreach to the homeless population. In response, the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, along with Representative PETE STARK and a number of other plaintiffs, filed a lawsuit against SSA and the Department of Health and Human Services for failing to implement the demonstration project.

In February, a Federal judge ruled in favor of SSA and HHS, determining that Congress was not clear its direction and therefore SSA was justified in not implementing the outreach program. Currently, there is no requirement that SSA conduct outreach to the homeless.

The legislation I am introducing today, and which has already been introduced in the Senate by Senator DON RIEGLE, will fill the gap the Court found. It would put into law the requirement that SSA not only identify homeless individuals who may be eligible for SSI, but that the agency help guide these people through the sometimes long and confusing path to receiving these and other benefits. This bill would require SSA to conduct ongoing outreach to homeless individuals through visits to soup kitchens, shelters, and day centers and other places frequented by the homeless. The agency also must provide assistance to homeless individuals in completing and filing applications for benefits, and must provide assistance in making appointments for any necessary medical examinations.

SSA would have to provide assistance to homeless individuals to prevent the inappropriate suspension of benefits. Many homeless

individuals have their benefits cut off because the local SSA office was unable to contact them through the mail or by telephone. Under this bill, SSA would have to restore these benefits immediately, or in instances where an appeal is filed, provide the homeless with the necessary support in seeking an appeal.

Homeless individuals applying for SSI benefits would receive expedited consideration of their application. If SSA is unable to make an eligibility determination within 30 days, the homeless person would become eligible immediately for benefits on the 31st day of application and benefits would be paid back to the date of application.

This bill also would allow SSA to award grants to State, local governments, or non-profit organizations to conduct the outreach efforts. In many communities, these types of partnerships have been highly successful.

In Sacramento, we were fortunate to have the American Association of Retired Persons fund an outreach project during May, June, and July 1989 to reach homeless and homebound people who were eligible for benefits. During the months of the project, SSI applications increased by 40 percent and benefit awards increased by 32 percent. Advocates in Sacramento believe the success rate is even higher.

The Legal Center for the Elderly and Disabled, which spearheaded the Sacramento effort, decided that 3 months was not long enough to conduct an outreach program, so they managed with very little money, to continue the outreach efforts until November. The Legal Center is now seeking funds from the Department of Health and Human Services to fund a continuing outreach program to eligible homebound and homeless individuals in Sacramento. They have seen a drop in applications since the outreach project concluded.

Although, there are millions of people who would gain from receiving these important benefits, few of them know of the program or that they are eligible. There are presently 4.4 million SSI recipients. Studies of this program estimate that the participation rate for individuals 65 years and older in the SSI Program is somewhere between 50 and 60 percent.

Organizers of the Sacramento outreach project estimate that at the outset as many as 10,000 people living in Sacramento were not receiving the monthly SSI payment to which they were entitled.

The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty estimates that as many as 3 million Americans are homeless. As many as 55 percent of the homeless may be eligible for a modest amount of Federal assistance under the SSI Program because they are elderly, physically handicapped, or mentally ill. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, only 10 percent to 30 percent of homeless individuals actually receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

While the Sacramento outreach project was tremendously successful these local projects cannot take the place of a nationwide effort to publicize the availability of these important benefits—benefits that can mean the difference between being housed and homeless.

BISHOP KEOUGH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WILL ENTER NATIONAL COMPETITION

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding student from my community who has earned honors along with her classmates for winning the 1990 Rhode Island State Championship title in the bicentennial of the Constitution and Bill of Rights competition.

Valerie Brown, of Providence, RI, attends Bishop Keough High School in Pawtucket, RI. This competition is held annually to test students' general knowledge of the Constitution as well as their ability to apply the Constitution to contemporary issues. The students were evaluated in three areas: presentation, overall knowledge of the Constitution, and application of the principles of the Constitution. For Bishop Keough High School, this title was very special for the school finished second last year. Through hard work, combined with the excellent guidance and preparation by her teacher, Ms. Carol Costa, Valerie and her classmates were able to achieve excellence. Valerie and her classmates, along with Ms. Costa, will now travel to Washington, DC, in May to compete in the national competition against teams from across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Valerie Brown and the members of Ms. Costa's U.S. history class from Bishop Keough High School. Their outstanding knowledge of the Constitution and its principles serves as a reminder to us all about the importance of this great document for all Americans. I would like to wish Valerie and her classmates good luck in the national competition.

DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 1990 AS DYSLEXIA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a bill I am introducing today which would proclaim November 1990 as Dyslexia Awareness Month.

Because of the difficulties dyslexic students encountered with reading and writing skills, we used to wrongly and unfairly label these individuals as "stupid" and "dunce". These labels actually better describe our old, ignorant attitudes. In fact, many of these learning-disabled are very smart and talented. Despite their learning-disability, they have found innovative ways to compensate and overcome their difficulties, becoming very successful, productive,

and well-respected members of our society. Who, for example, would consider Cher, Tom Cruise, and Gov. Tom Keane as disabled? Like other dyslexic individuals, they are can-do people. Did you know, for example, that such luminaries as Albert Einstein, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas Edison, Hans Christian Andersen, Winston Churchill, President Woodrow Wilson, and Gen. George S. Patton also were dyslexic?

With a better understanding of dyslexic today, we are able to design programs to help those with dyslexic and other learning-disabilities. New, different ways of teaching are helping bright, resourceful learning-disabled students excel in a wide variety of studies. I was recently introduced to a model school especially for dyslexic and other learning-disabled students right here in Washington, DC—the Lab School. Through Meredith Reynolds, a high school social studies teacher there, I realized that with the right kind of teaching and learning atmosphere, students who would have struggled in the average classroom because of different needs, instead are right up there with the best of their peers throughout the Nation competing for slots in America's top universities. In fact, a member of my staff who has visited Meredith's classroom and talked about Congress and American Government gave her students high marks. Their questions and comments were more intelligent and insightful than those of their peers in other high schools.

I would like to pay special tribute to my constituent, Joan Esposito, who struggled for over 40 years with this handicap before being tested and discovering that she was dyslexic. Since that time she has worked tirelessly in trying to educate the public about this learning disability. She established project Heroes which has adults with dyslexia address children in public school classrooms about the problems associated with being dyslexic. Because of her work over the years Joan will be receiving the 1990 Woman of Distinction Award by the Santa Barbara-based soroptimist organization for her work on behalf of dyslexics.

It is indeed tragic to think many people with this disorder go through life without ever having this problem detected. We must continue to focus national attention on this problem since many of these individuals could learn to read and write if they were only aware that they were dyslexic. It has been estimated that 25 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate. How many of these individuals are suffering needlessly because of this handicap? Thanks to Barbara Bush we have all been made aware of the high rate of illiteracy in this country, but we must continue to do all we can to insure that all our citizens are fully literate. I believe that efforts such as this will help to achieve this goal.

I hope you will join with me in calling attention to this situation and hope you will support me in this effort and cosponsor this worthy resolution.

IN RECOGNITION OF LT.
COMDR. SHAW COHE

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize Shaw H. Cohe, lieutenant commander, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy.

It has come to my attention that Lieutenant Commander Cohe has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding work as the Navy's liaison officer for acquisition and contracts with the U.S. Congress. His dedicated efforts in this field have been of tremendous assistance not only to me and my colleagues but to the entire Nation as well.

I am sure that Lieutenant Commander Cohe will continue his superlative work in his current position as Military Assistant to the Principal Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition. A man of Lieutenant Commander Cohe's talent and expertise is rare indeed, and it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before this body.

WORK OF RESIDENTS FOR A
MORE BEAUTIFUL PORT
WASHINGTON PRAISED

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington. As Earth Day 1990 approaches, the efforts of this fine organization of citizen activists deserves special mention.

Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington was formed 22 years ago by a group of environmentally aware and concerned citizens. Since that time, it has been instrumental in protecting and improving the environment of Port Washington and its surrounding communities.

Some of the successful projects of Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington have included the beautification of the local train station and post office, the prevention of dumping of garbage in Hempstead Harbor, establishment of an environmental book fund for the local library, the sponsorship of a regional park, and the production of countless informational forums and cultural events.

In addition to their tireless civic efforts, Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington has established itself as an effective citizen lobby on the local, State, and Federal level. It has been effective in shaping governmental policy and educating our elected officials concerning a wide range of sensitive environmental issues.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when many decry the pervasive materialism and lack of community spirit in our Nation, I applaud the work of the many concerned activists of Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington. It is my every hope that they will continue to work on behalf of their community for many years to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ZEIGLER-ROYALTON'S SMOKE-
FREE CLASS OF 2000

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to some young people in my district making an important commitment to living healthy lives.

Mrs. Maudie Bell's second grade class at Zeigler-Royalton Grade School is taking the pledge to be a "Smoke-Free Class of 2000."

This is a unique program sponsored by the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and American Lung Association. It is a Tobacco Prevention Program targeting students who will graduate from high school in the year 2000.

Each year the students will be involved in programs to learn more about the dangers of tobacco, with the goal of a generation of young people who are smoke-free.

I want to make special mention of these students because at an early age they have made an important decision to live their lives in a healthy manner. They understand what smoking and other types of tobacco use can do to their bodies. And they are also willing to make a stand against the peer pressure that can be found even in the early grades, and which they are sure to encounter as they progress through the school system.

The toll smoking takes on our society each year is tremendous. It is a real health concern for all of us, but we can be encouraged by the actions of these second graders who are leading the way to a smoke-free generation. I look forward to the high school graduation ceremony where these youngsters, and perhaps many more who will join them after today, graduate as the "Smoke-Free Class of 2000."

They have my support and congratulations. I am listing their names for the RECORD so they may receive appropriate recognition for their efforts.

Stevie Battaglia, Allison Chamness, Alison DeSomer, Sara Dollins, Janetta Fletcher, Beau Forbes, Jimmy Gaddis, Kristy Gayer, Matt Gayer, Ryan Goodisky, Joey Hargraves, Kacey Karnes, Deanna Kimble, Ricky Kirk, Jason Krelo, Emily Kretz, Daniel Mitchell, Melissa Mistroka, Christo Poggas, Julie Robinson, Donelle Rowland, Josh Short, Austin Simion, Erik Trusty, Linnea Vantrease, Nathan Walker.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MEL C.
ROMERO

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of New Mexico's most dedicated workers, Mr. Mel C. Romero, is retiring after 38 years in the credit union business, the last 16 being spent at Zia Credit Union in Los Alamos, NM.

Mr. Romero began his career in Pueblo, CO, in 1953 at Mount Carmel Credit Union.

He left in 1963 to lead a joint CUNA-Peace Corps Program in Chile, South America.

After 2 years in Chile, he was hired by the University of New Mexico to train future contingents of volunteers going to Central and South America. He taught Spanish/Chilean history and accounting in Spanish.

From the University of New Mexico, he went to work for the Air Defense Credit Union at Fort Bliss, TX. After 2 years there, he was offered a position at Otero Federal Credit Union at Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo, NM. He was serving as assistant manager there when he was asked to interview for the position of manager at Zia Credit Union. He was one of 15 candidates and was chosen after his first interview.

While Mr. Romero was at Zia, the credit union maintained the lowest delinquency ratio for a credit union of its size in the United States, and never had to foreclose on a home or mobile home. Currently it holds one of the highest capital to asset ratios in New Mexico for credit unions and banks, with over \$37 million in assets and 6,500 members. Mr. Romero should also be proud that Zia Credit Union was one of only three credit unions in the State to receive a CAMEL rating of one by the New Mexico Financial Institutions Division.

Mr. Romero has done an excellent job of building and strengthening this financial institution, which plays such an important role to the people of Los Alamos County. Although he will be sorely missed as the general manager of Zia, he can leave with the satisfaction that his tireless efforts have made Zia one of the finest and strongest financial institutions in the State of New Mexico. I commend Mr. Romero for his dedicated service and commitment to his community.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
NEW YORK CITY'S LAND-
MARKS PRESERVATION COM-
MISSION

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues Mayor David Dinkins' eloquent remarks honoring the 25th anniversary of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The Landmark Preservation Commission has contributed significantly to the quality of life in New York City. It has helped New York preserve its past, its municipal identity, the fabric of many of its communities, and the architectural achievements of previous and present generations.

In 1965, during my first term as a member of the New York City Council, the city passed the Landmarks Preservation Law, which created the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Since its inception, the commission has designated 856 buildings as individual landmarks and 52 historic districts encompassing a total of more than 15,000 buildings. The commission has also expanded the preservation law to include scenic outdoor spaces, public interiors, and entire districts as landmarks.

I join Mayor Dinkins in congratulating the Landmarks Preservation Commission on its silver anniversary and in thanking the commission for all that it has done for New York City. I urge my colleagues to read Mayor Dinkins' remarks:

REMARKS BY MAYOR DAVID N. DINKINS,
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
25TH ANNIVERSARY

Good morning and welcome to City Hall. As one who lives and works in two historic 19th century buildings, I am particularly delighted to participate in this celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

I salute my distinguished colleagues and predecessors in office, Mayor Robert Wagner and Mayor Abraham Beame, as well as former LPC Chairman Gene Norman, who is here representing former Mayor Koch, and my appointee to head WNYC, Tom Morgan, who is representing Mayor Lindsay.

My greetings to Barbaralee Diamonstein, Chairwoman of the Landmarks Preservation Foundation, which is sponsoring this celebration; City Council members Herbert Berman, Robert Dryfoos, June Eisland, Walter McCaffrey, Morton Povman and Priscilla Wooten; former Chairmen and Chairwomen of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Beverly Moss Spatt, Kent Barwick, Gene Norman and David Todd; our recently designated Landmarks Commissioner, Laurie Beckelman, who will be presented for City Council consideration later this month; J. Jackson Walter, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; world-renowned architect I.M. Pei, distinguished architecture critic Paul Goldberger, theater impresario Joe Papp, writer and preservationist Margot Gayle, and all who have joined us on this silver anniversary of one of the most significant dates in our city's history.

On April 19, 1965, Mayor Robert F. Wagner signed Local Law No. 46 to bring the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission into existence. While New York was not the first city to adopt landmarks legislation, we quickly found ourselves in the forefront of the preservation movement.

Since that time, the commission has designated 856 buildings as individual landmarks. But landmarks are more than individual sites. Often, it is the composition of a neighborhood that constitutes a landmark, and in that vein we have established 52 historic districts encompassing a total of more than fifteen thousand buildings. At the same time, we have expanded the law to allow the designation of scenic outdoor spaces and public interiors, as well as entire districts, as landmarks.

It hasn't all been smooth sailing. And the Commission's decisions have not always been perfect.

But on balance, the effect of the Landmarks Preservation Law on New York City has been more than positive: By preserving our past, it has also preserved our municipal identity, the fabric of many communities and the architectural achievements of former generations.

Initially, the Landmark Law was opposed by some real estate developers, who resented what they saw as an infringement on their property rights. But the law soon won widespread acceptance, for it reflected a truth—that architecture adds an important dimension to urban living.

On a practical level, even developers—frequently soon as the apostles of change—

have come to appreciate the value of preservation. The Landmarks Law has enhanced the market status of such areas as Fort Greene, Brooklyn; Hunters Point, in Queens; Strivers Row, in Harlem; parts of Manhattan's Lower East Side; and so many others.

Landmarks designation often provided a cachet that made real estate more attractive and promoted owner investment. New York is a better city—and, I might add, a more competitive destination for tourism—because we have managed to save so many structures from oblivion.

Not only has Landmark designation rescued our past—but it has also helped to shape our future. Over the last 25 years, architects have come to know that their designs could become the landmarks of tomorrow. The challenge this implies is simply unprecedented in human history.

That great student of the world's cities, the late Lewis Mumford, once wrote, "The city is a fact in nature, like a cave a run of mackerel or an ant-heap. But it is also a conscious work of art, and . . . with language itself, it remains humanity's greatest work of art."

Just as a great book enters the consciousness of a civilization, so too does a great building enter the consciousness of a city. One can never destroy a great book; since the Landmarks Preservation Law, it is no longer easy to destroy a great building.

We have an exciting agenda in the years ahead. Our new Landmarks Commissioner looks forward to the 1990's as "the decade of neighborhoods," expanding our focus from large important public buildings and districts to include structures intrinsic to the character of neighborhoods.

To me, the word "neighborhood" has a human ring that is missing from the word "district." A district is architectural, but a neighborhood is both architectural and human. This new stress bodes well for the social fabric of our city, for it is our neighborhoods that give that fabric its unique strength.

And so I join you in thanking the Landmarks Preservation Commission for all it has done for the quality of our lives, and in wishing it a happy 25 birthday and many more years of service to the citizens of New York. Congratulations!

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD LAKE FIKE

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, about 3 weeks ago, a good friend of mine, Mr. Edward Lake Fike, left the San Diego Union after many years of dedication to that newspaper as its editorial page editor.

Those who worked with Ed consider him a man of principle and conviction. His long and distinguished career in journalism has had a significantly positive effect on our community in San Diego.

Ed will be sorely missed in his current position. I'm sure, though, that we will continue to hear from Ed, and I, for one, will listen to all he has to say. We wish him the best for his future and the future of his family. Best wishes, Ed!

THE REAL GORBACHEV

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, former President Richard M. Nixon was scheduled to address a meeting of the Boston World Affairs Council, April 12, 1990. For medical reasons he was forced to postpone that speech. I was fortunate to obtain a copy of the text he would have delivered in Boston, and I want to take this opportunity to share it with our colleagues.

With incisive analysis and a mastery of a broad range of issues, President Nixon takes a look at "the real Gorbachev," and offers some advice as to how the United States might deal with a world in which "the Soviets have lost the cold war, but . . . the West has not yet won . . ."

Last month, members of the House Republican Conference heard the former President speak on many of the same subjects he covers in this speech. We found his grasp of geopolitical realities and his ability to clarify ideas remain powerful. I think all our colleagues will benefit from reading his remarks.

At this point in the RECORD, I wish to insert "The Real Gorbachev," a speech prepared for delivery by former President Richard M. Nixon, before the World Affairs Council of Boston, April 12, 1990:

THE REAL GORBACHEV

(Address by former President Nixon before the Boston World Affairs Council)

In addressing this distinguished audience of foreign policy observers, I want to tell you up front what my approach will be.

Virtually all of the foreign policy experts these days are singing the same tune. Editorial writers, columnists, think tanks, and television commentators tell us:

The Cold War is over.

The West has won.

The Soviet Union no longer poses a significant threat to our interests.

A State Department expert observes that we are witnessing what he calls the end of history. We no longer need to devote our attention to the great issues that have divided us during the Cold War, but can now devote our efforts to issues which unite us like global warming.

I believe profound changes have taken place, but I see the world from a different perspective from those who reside in the Washington Beltway, the modern version of Plato's cave.

I believe the Soviets have lost the Cold War, but that the West has not yet won it.

I believe that we are witnessing the defeat of communism, but that this alone does not assure the victory of freedom.

I believe that while the Soviets threat has receded, we face challenges all over the world which will test us to the limit of our capabilities and our will.

Finally, I also profoundly believe that if we meet our leadership responsibilities, the twentieth century, which was the bloodiest in world history, will be succeeded in the year 2000 by a century of peace.

Nineteen-eighty-nine was the year of the century for the forces of freedom in the world. We saw the Berlin Wall come down

and communist leaders in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany driven from power by the people in those countries. The year was capped by the stunning defeat in a free election of another communist leader, Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua.

We now face a new challenge. Winning an election or a revolution is difficult. But far more difficult is running a government after you win. Now that the people of these countries have ridded themselves of the evils of communism, we must help them find a way to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Democracy alone is not the answer. Democracy means government by elected leaders and elected leaders can provide bad economic policies as well as good ones.

Democratic socialism is not the answer. For seventy years we have opposed totalitarian communism because it is evil. Today we must oppose democratic socialism because it won't work. The trouble with the socialists is that they promise the golden egg and then kill the goose that lays it.

As Czechoslovakia's brilliant finance minister recently observed, partial economic reforms won't work. There is no halfway house between communism and freedom.

There is only one way to progress for these nations which have rejected communism. They should adopt the free market policies which have produced economic miracles in the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Those like Poland who go through the agony to move that way deserve our full support.

The newly free nations of Eastern Europe and Nicaragua rejected communism because it didn't work. Our challenge is to assist them in ways that will make certain that freedom does not suffer the same fate. Rather than sending them political experts on how to run a campaign, we should send them economic and technological experts on how to run a free economy.

In his inaugural address on January 20, 1949, President Harry Truman announced what he called a "bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of undeveloped areas." Unfortunately, while this visionary Part Four program, as it was called, was never fully implemented in the 1950s, it provides a useful example in the 1990s of how we should approach the problems of the new democracies in Eastern Europe and Nicaragua and the less developed countries of the Third World. What we need today is an International Freedom Corps sponsored by the United States, Western Europe, and Japan which would have the responsibility to provide expert economic advice to those nations who chose freedom on how to develop and implement free market policies. For example, in the United States, retired chief executive officers of major corporations who are still in the prime of life could be of invaluable assistance in such a program.

The bottom line is that we should not blithely assume that if we can just "export democracy" these countries will find an answer to their desperate need for economic progress. Far more than our money to subsidize half-baked policies that are bound to fail, these countries need the benefit of our experience in dealing with the infinite complexities of free market economic systems.

Let us now take a close look at the most remarkable statesman of our time—Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev is a troika, a three dimensional personality. The fact that he does not have

a single-minded vision, as was the case with his predecessors, should not be considered a liability. Unfortunately, history tells us that leaders with vision, more often than not, produce nightmares.

Despite what you may hear that he could be a closet democrat or even a closet Christian because he treats the Pope respectfully, Gorbachev is in fact a true believing communist. His goal is not to abandon communism, but to save it.

He is a patriotic Russian nationalist. His goal is not to dismantle the Soviet empire, but to preserve it, as demonstrated by the hard-line he is taking on Lithuanian independence.

But the most dominant facet of his complex personality is that he is a consummate pragmatic politician who likes power, knows how to use it, and will do what is necessary to keep it. It is this characteristic which has primarily influenced his decisions to adopt his revolutionary political, economic, and foreign policy reforms.

Rather than trying to psychoanalyze him, let us see what he has done.

His political reforms do not meet our standards. But compared with what the Russian people had before, they are breathtaking. Where there was no freedom of the press, there is now some. Where there was no freedom to criticize party leaders, there is now some. Where there were no free elections, there are now some. After having had their voices stifled for over seventy years, the great silent majority of the Russian people are finally being heard.

On the other hand, his economic reforms have been a dismal failure. For example, in the ten years of Deng Xiaoping's reforms in China between 1979 and 1989, the per capita income of the Chinese people doubled. In the five years Gorbachev has been in power, the per capita income of the Russian people has gone down.

His foreign policy reforms, however, have exceeded all expectations. He has withdrawn the Red Army from Afghanistan. He has announced reductions in his Warsaw Pact forces and in his defense budget. Most important, he has not used the Red Army to keep his East European clients in power, as did Khrushchev in Budapest in 1956 and Brezhnev in Prague in 1968.

We must keep this last point in context, however. The conventional Beltway wisdom is that it was Gorbachev who inspired and encouraged the anti-communist revolts in Eastern Europe. The truth is that it was Western values contrasted with the failure of communist policies, which brought millions into the streets of the great cities of Eastern Europe. Gorbachev deserves credit for not sending in the Red Army. But the revolutions in Eastern Europe were not pro-Gorbachev. There were pro-freedom and anti-communist.

The most significant question to address is why Gorbachev changed previous Soviet policies. Here we see the pragmatic politician taking over from the ideological communist and the Russian nationalist. Look at what he confronted when he came to power five years ago. Everywhere he looked, communism was suffering from terminal illness.

All of the Soviet Union's Third World conquests were losers, costing the Soviet Union \$15 billion a year in subsidies.

Dissent and outright rebellion were boiling beneath the surface in the captive nations of Eastern Europe.

Most ominous, the Soviet economy was a basket case plagued by shortages, crime, and corruption.

Abroad he saw that his major potential adversary, the United States had recovered from the malaise of the late 1970s and the recession of the early 1980s, had a booming economy, a stronger military, and a new initiative, SDI which would cost him billions of dollars he did not have to be competitive.

In 1985, shortly after Gorbachev came to power, I asked China's General Secretary Hu Yaobang if he thought Gorbachev would adopt economic reforms as Deng Xiaoping had. He replied, "If he doesn't, the Soviet Union will disappear as a great power in the twenty-first century." He was right and Gorbachev knows it. He had no choice but to reform at home and to retrench abroad.

There is no question that Gorbachev has changed since the time he totally supported Brezhnev's policies. But it is a change of the head, not the heart. At a time he is using his head, we should not lose ours.

Let us see what he has not changed.

In implementing his political reforms, some communist officials have lost their positions. But Gorbachev has strengthened his. He is the most powerful Soviet leader since Stalin.

Despite cuts in his defense budget, he still spends twenty percent of his GNP on defense, compared with six percent in the United States. He has modernized all three legs of his nuclear triad, as well as his conventional land, sea, and air forces. The Soviet military is leaner, but stronger than when he came to power five years ago.

He has withdrawn the Red Army from Afghanistan, but spends \$4 billion a year to keep the same communist government in power. Except for Nicaragua, all of the Soviet Union's Third World clients are still in power, subsidized to the tune of \$15 billion a year in arms and economic aid from the Kremlin. The Cold War may be ended in Eastern Europe, but it is still being waged in the Third World.

Why did Gorbachev act as he did in Eastern Europe? He did what he did not to help us but to help himself. If he had used the Red Army to keep his unpopular clients in power in Eastern Europe, he would have aborted his brilliant diplomatic blitzkrieg to psychologically disarm Western Europe. He had to choose between Eastern Europe and Western Europe. He made the right choice. He chose Western Europe.

He faces a similar choice today. He must choose between Lithuania and the United States. If he uses force or threats of force to deny independence to Lithuania, there is no way that the Senate of the United States would approve any arms control, trade, or other agreement at the upcoming Bush-Gorbachev summit. Those who cynically say that having a Bush-Gorbachev summit must take priority over our concern for the independence of Lithuania are profoundly wrong morally. They are also wrong politically. The tough-minded, pragmatic politician who did nothing to keep his subservient client in power in strategically important East Germany will not risk his relationship with Western Europe and the United States to keep tiny Lithuania under Soviet control. The Ukraine, maybe; Lithuania, never.

To say that we must choose between independence for Lithuania and a Bush-Gorbachev summit misses the mark. It is possible to have both. Gorbachev will go to the brink, but he will stop short of action which would irreparable damage his new relationship with Western Europe and the United

States, who in the final analysis he knows are going to have to bankroll perestroika.

Gorbachev's decision not to use force in Eastern Europe has been a brilliant success from his point of view. He has removed the fear—the glue that holds the NATO alliance together. Even more important, his benign image as a man of peace has increased his chances to get the credits and technology he needs for his sick economy.

Should we help Gorbachev? The answer is yes if it serves our interests as well as his.

It does not serve his interests or ours unless his reforms go far enough to work. His current reforms do not meet that test. As Andrei Sakharov observed shortly before his death, "In the absence of radical reforms, credits and technological aid would only prop up an ailing economy and delay the advent of democracy."

Even if his economic reforms go far enough to work, it does not serve our interests to help Gorbachev if as a result we will be facing an economically stronger Soviet Union with the same aggressive foreign policy.

As we applaud Gorbachev's new thinking in Eastern Europe, we should take a hard look at some of his old thinking in the Third World. In nation after nation he is supporting anti-American regimes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

He provides \$6 billion a year in arms and other aid to Castro, \$2.5 to Vietnam, \$4 billion to Afghanistan, \$1 billion to North Korea, \$1.5 billion to Syria, \$1 billion to Angola, \$1 billion to Libya.

We hear reports that he is trying to influence his Third World clients to adopt less aggressive policies. There is one sure way he can influence them. He can quit subsidizing them.

Now that the people of Eastern Europe have ended the Cold War in Eastern Europe, the time has come for Gorbachev to end the Cold War in the Third World.

But isn't this asking him to give up too much? Let us examine this question in historical perspective. In 1945, Winston Churchill sent a message to the new President of the United States, Harry Truman: "It is vital that we reach an understanding with Russia now before we mortally reduce our armed forces and withdraw to our zones of occupation." In effect, Churchill was saying, "Make a deal now when Stalin needs one because of our strength rather than waiting until later when he will not need one because of our weakness." His advice was rejected, and as a result a hundred million people in Eastern Europe were forced to endure 40 years of Soviet domination and repression.

We are at another great watershed of history. Gorbachev needs our help for his terminally sick economy. We should make a deal now which serves our interests rather than waiting until later when as a result of our help, he may no longer need one. We should link our decisions on items he wants like trade, credits, and technology to his actions on items we want like eliminating his support of our potential enemies in the Third World.

We should totally reject the fatuous advice of those who suggest that we should help finance perestroika. It is in our interest and in Gorbachev's as well for him to finance perestroika by cutting back on his Third World foreign aid programs and his huge defense budget.

Let us assume the best—that we will be entering a new era in which the Cold War is over, not just in Eastern Europe, but in the

Third World as well. What are the challenges we will face?

First, there is the Soviet Union. Even without Eastern Europe, the Baltics, and its Third World outposts, the Soviet Union will not be an international pussycat. It will still have 30,000 nuclear warheads, the world's largest conventional army, and a modern, blue-water navy. And it will have a long history of pervasive Russian expansionism which began centuries before the Bolshevik Revolution. Those who fear a united Democratic Federal Republic of Germany because of Germany's history should take a hard look at the totalitarian Soviet Union in light of Russian history.

There is China—a nuclear power with one and one-tenth billion potentially capable people which in spite of not because of communism will be a military and economic superpower in the next century. Whether China will play a peaceful or destructive role in the world, whether it will repress or respect human rights, depends on whether the United States is able to again develop a constructive relationship with China. No other Pacific power can play that role. Does anyone seriously believe that the Japanese, let alone the Russians, would export democracy to China?

There is Japan, an economic superpower. It is fashionable and politically profitable to bash Japan these days. And as last week's issue of Newsweek indicated, it has now become fashionable in Japan to bash the United States. We must insist that we have fair trade as well as free trade with Japan. But we must recognize that as the two most advanced free world economies we are destined to be vigorous and at times even fierce competitors. But we must keep that competition in perspective. Those who contend that Japan has now replaced the Soviet Union as our major adversary in the world are grossly exaggerating the problem. The Dutch own more of America than do the Japanese. Even if all trade barriers between the United States and Japan were removed, our trade deficit with Japan of \$45 billion a year would be reduced by only \$5 to \$7 billion. As we consider the causes of our economic problems, rather than always looking out the window toward Japan, we should look in the mirror. Above all, we must never lose sight of the fact that without a constructive, strategic relationship between the United States and Japan, peace will not survive in the Pacific.

There is Western Europe, which after 1992 will challenge the United States as the world's major economic superpower. Before blithely dismantling NATO, we must remember that we need it for two reasons: As insurance against a renewed Soviet threat, and as reassurance for those who rightly or wrongly fear the power of a united Germany. Let's look at Europe without NATO. For forty years, the goal of Soviet foreign policy has been to denuclearize Europe, get the United States out of Europe, neutralize Germany, and dismantle NATO. Such a Europe would leave the Soviet Union as the only nuclear superpower and as the dominant conventional power in Europe. How long could the German economic powerhouse tolerate that situation?

There is the Third World. By the end of the century, four billion people will be living in the less developed nations of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. They will have a per capita income of \$800 a year, as compared with \$18,000 a year in the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. That disparity is a recipe for revolution in a part

of the world in which there have been over 100 wars since World War II in which more people have been killed than in World War I.

The people of these countries have enormous problems. In the past, the communists at least have talked about the problems. Too often, we only talk about the communists. Now with the communist threat receding, we should address those problems honestly and creatively.

I could go on, but as you can see, apart from the Soviet threat which has monopolized our attention for over forty years, we face awesome challenges. But they are also inspiring because they are the challenges of peace, not of war. Can America meet those challenges? It is ironic that at the very moment we are at the brink of victory in the Cold War, a wave of isolationism is sweeping across the country. From the left we hear that the United States is a declining power and that we are no longer able or even worthy to carry the burden of free world leadership. From the right, we hear that the United States has carried that burden long enough and that the time has come for those we helped after World War II, particularly the Japanese and the Germans, to assume that responsibility.

There is no question that the Germans and Japanese should do far more. But that does not mean that the United States should do nothing.

We are not as powerful as we were after World War II, relative to the rest of the world. But the United States is still the world's only true superpower. The Soviet Union is a military superpower. The Japanese and Germans are economic superpowers. Only the United States is a military, economic, and geo-political superpower.

As Herb Stein recently pointed out, the United States is a very rich country. We are not rich enough to do anything, but we are rich enough to do everything important.

In speaking of the power of the United States in his Iron Curtain speech, Churchill said, "This is a solemn moment for the American Democracy. For with primacy in power is joined an awe-inspiring accountability for the future." That statement is as true today as it was when he spoke those words forty-four years ago. Leadership that only the United States can provide in both Europe and Asia is indispensable if peace and freedom are to survive in the world.

We should provide that leadership not just for others but for ourselves. America cannot be at peace in a world of wars. When freedom is lost anywhere, it is lost in America. We cannot have a healthy American economy in a sick world economy. For example, while there was significant progress politically in many Latin American countries in the 1980s, economically, the eighties were a lost decade. Only Colombia showed growth—and that for very unhealthy reasons. As the poor of Latin America escape from poverty, we in North America will find our lives enriched.

Let me put the challenge we face in historical perspective. In 1947, two freshman congressmen, Jack Kennedy and I, had offices near each other on the fifth floor of the old House Office Building. I vividly recall our first major foreign policy vote, exactly forty-three years ago. In a dramatic joint session of Congress, President Truman asked for military and economic aid for Greece and Turkey to meet the communist threat to those countries. It was a tough vote for both of us. It was tough for him because the liberal Democrats in his

Massachusetts district opposed any military foreign aid. It was tough for me because the Conservative Republicans in my California district opposed all foreign aid.

We both voted for it and helped to launch the great bipartisan initiative which deterred Soviet aggression in Western Europe of the past forty years.

We were young then. And with the enthusiasm of youth, we were highly motivated by the belief that we were serving a great cause—the defeat of communism.

You, the present and future leaders of America, have a greater cause—the victory of freedom. If you meet your challenge as we met ours, your legacy will be not just that you saved the world from communism, but that you helped make the world safe for freedom.

HONORING COMDR. PAT VIGGIANO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week, American Legion Post No. 1163 is honoring its commander, Pat Viggiano, who has served his country, his community, and his fellow veterans with distinction. I also wish to acknowledge the contributions made by this distinguished veteran.

Pat Viggiano has served as commander of the Frank A. Rea Post for the past 8 years and has been finance officer and membership chairman for the past 20 years. He has also chaired the Central Committee of War Veterans of Yonkers and still serves on its executive committee. Pat's activities during this time are well known to his friends in Yonkers, and the list of his accomplishments is a tribute to his dedication and good will.

Whether he is playing Santa Claus at a Christmas party for retarded children or organizing parades on Memorial Day and Veteran's Day, Pat Viggiano never forgets the importance of taking pride in his community and caring for his neighbors. The people of Yonkers, and especially his fellow veterans, have been enriched by his activities.

On behalf of my constituents, I thank Pat Viggiano for all his good works and wish him continued success and happiness.

COMMISSIONING THE U.S.S. "ALBANY"

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 7, 1990, I had the honor of being the principal speaker at the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Albany* (SSN 753), a nuclear-powered attack submarine named for the capital city of the State of New York. With your permission, I would like to share my remarks with my colleagues.

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL R. McNULTY AT COMMISSIONING CEREMONIES FOR THE U.S.S. "ALBANY"

It is an honor for me to join with you today in celebrating the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Albany*—a great naval craft proudly bearing the name of the capital city of the State of New York.

Four previous U.S. Navy ships have borne the name *Albany*. The first was a sloop-of-war, commissioned 144 years ago. It served in the Mexican War.

The second was a steam sloop-of-war, commissioned the *Contocook* in 1868, but renamed the *Albany* the following year.

The third—a protected cruiser commissioned in 1900—saw service in World War I.

The fourth was a heavy cruiser, commissioned in 1946, and decommissioned in 1980 after having been converted to a guided missile cruiser. Five years later, her name was stricken from the Naval Vessel Register.

Today, we proudly commission the fifth *Albany*—a nuclear-powered attack submarine with great versatility that will enhance considerably the security of our country. The name *Albany* is back in the Naval Vessel Register.

Over the past three centuries, Albany, NY, has grown into one of our Nation's economic, commercial, cultural, and high tech centers.

In physical terms, New York's Capital District is embedded in the heart of the U.S.S. *Albany*. Its main propulsion unit was made by General Electric's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Niskayuna.

In symbolic terms, the U.S.S. *Albany* stands for creativity, progress, and opportunity—characteristics which describe the capital city and the Capital District of the Empire State.

My friends, we are living through historic times. Think, for a moment, about the dramatic events of the past year. In March 1989, elections were held in the Soviet Union. Now elections in the Soviet Union are nothing new—they have been having them for decades. The only problem was that their elections had only one candidate for each office, and there was no competition.

Last year was different. No, the Soviets did not have the same kind of free and open democratic elections to which we are accustomed. They didn't even have multi-party elections. But they did allow for some choices within the party.

What was the result? Time after time, in region after region—even in the population centers of Moscow and Leningrad—when people were given the choice they picked the candidates of reform and democratization.

In Moscow, the outspoken Boris Yeltsin, was elected. When the party leadership tried to deny him a seat on the Supreme Soviet, Muscovites took to the streets in protest, and the leaders backed down.

Next were the elections in Poland. They were only for one House of Parliament—the lower House at that. But when the results were in, Solidarity won an overwhelming victory. I remember the talk around Washington at that time centered around the prediction that there could be a democratic government in Poland within a period of several years. There is a democratic government in Poland today.

You all know the rest of the story. The winds of democratic reform swept through Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

As all these changes were occurring, I will never forget the specter of Erich Honecker,

then the leader of East Germany, standing up before the world and making the pronouncement: "This is where it stops, it will not happen here." Shortly after he made that pronouncement, Erich Honecker was no longer the leader of East Germany. As we speak, the process of German reunification has begun.

Just when we thought nothing more dramatic could happen, it did. The Soviet Communist Party voted to relinquish its monopoly on power. Shortly after that, the Soviet National Congress voted several sweeping reforms—including the direct election of the Soviet President in 1995.

Yes, it's been a great year for the emergence of freedom and democracy—not just in Eastern Europe, but also in Nicaragua, Panama, and in other places throughout the world.

What conclusions should we draw from this? Some say that we should unilaterally disarm; that the major world threats no longer exist. That is a simplistic point of view, in my opinion—and it totally ignores history.

I believe that there may eventually be the "peace dividend" that so many people are talking about now. But it won't be immediate. It will take time. The arms reductions which are undertaken by the United States of America should be the subject of negotiation—not unilateral action. I believe that Mikhail Gorbachev is one of the greatest politicians in the world. He has been able to establish a global reputation as a peacemaker, while simultaneously modernizing the nuclear capabilities of the Soviet Union.

When the summit between President Bush and President Gorbachev begins on May 30, we must insist that President Gorbachev begin to match his words with deeds.

While I believe that we are entering a new and better relationship with the Soviet Union—and that new relationship has the potential to help in promoting world peace—we must proceed with caution.

It should be remembered that military weakness never prevented war. When we let our defenses down—not too many years ago—we were in our greatest peril.

Today, as we commission this magnificent ship after an unprecedented military buildup, the fact of the matter is that the prospects for peace here at home and around the world are greater than they have ever been. That, my fellow citizens of America, is no coincidence.

I believe that our current military posture will prompt major concessions by the Soviets when President Bush meets with President Gorbachev next month. When our Republican President seeks those unprecedented concessions from the Soviet Union—which is still in process of strategic modernization even as we speak—this Democratic Congressman will be the first in line to support him.

Finally, I wish to pay tribute to a special individual and a special group of individuals. Congressman Sam Stratton, who represented portions of the Capital District of New York for 30 years could not be here today in person because of ill health. I visited with our friend, Sam, just a couple of weeks ago. We talked about the commissioning, and I assure you that he is with us today in spirit.

Sam is a distinguished veteran of our Armed Forces. On this special day I salute and pay tribute to him and to all who have served in our Armed Forces throughout the years. It is because of their tremendous bravery, dedication, and sacrifice that we

are seeing these dramatic changes which are taking place all around the globe.

Yes, freedom and democracy are emerging in every corner of the world and, yes, we may be moving toward one of the most peaceful periods we have known since we first inhabited this good earth. But let us remember that the freedom and democracy which millions of people are enjoying for the first time in their lives was purchased at a very high price.

To all those who ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America, and especially those, like my brother, Bill, who gave their very lives for their country let us always be grateful. They are our heroes, and we salute them today.

ENDORSEMENT OF INDEPENDENT LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I received a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by the Moscow City Council, in the U.S.S.R., expressing their full endorsement and recognition of an independent Lithuanian Republic, and condemnation of their own President, General Secretary Gorbachev, for his repressive response and tactics. In addition, Mr. Speaker, it is also my understanding that comparable resolutions have also been passed by the city councils of Leningrad and Kiev.

It is my privilege to formally present this resolution for the RECORD, which was recently cabled to the Lithuanian President, Mr. Vytautas Landsbergis:

We, the people's deputies of the 21st session of the Moscow Soviet, support the striving of the Lithuanian people for independence and self-determination. We consider inadmissible the enforced keeping of your people and state in the framework of the Soviet Union. Understanding that a nation oppressing other nations cannot be free, we condemn interference of the President of the USSR and the Government of the USSR into the internal affairs of your republic. We hope for the common sense of our leadership and for the immediate establishment of a framework for the negotiation of all arguable points between Lithuania and the USSR. We wish you and the entire Lithuanian nation success in the rebirth of your country.

IN MEMORY OF REV. RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Rev. Ralph David Abernathy. With his death yesterday, America lost one of its greatest fighters for civil rights.

I am saddened by his death, but I will always be inspired by his life. I will remember him as a friend, a brother in spirit and a colleague in the struggle for equal rights for all Americans.

Ralph came into this world the grandson of a slave. He left, one of the great leaders of this day. As a young man, he new, as he put it, that his life was with people. So he became a student of sociology and a son of God, and emerged to move the minds and hearts of a nation.

From the Montgomery bus boycott and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to the march on Washington and the poor people's campaign, Ralph Abernathy showed that he was a man with the humility to serve, and the ability to lead.

If African-Americans today can rise higher and look out on a brighter horizon, we can do so because we stand on the shoulders of Ralph David Abernathy and others like him. We can do so because Ralph brought to the attention of the American people and this Congress, the plight of citizens who would not be ignored and the injustice of policies that could not be tolerated.

A true advocate of freedom, Ralph David Abernathy's many accomplishments in the civil rights movement will not be forgotten. Because of his efforts, he leaves his country a better place than he found it. God rest his soul.

COMMENDING INNER CITY ARTS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to those in my State that do so much for so many with so few thanks. These people are an inspiration to everyone, a true example of American altruism and volunteerism, and I wish to give them the praise that they so richly deserve. They are the founders and employees at Inner-City Arts, a non-profit organization serving Los Angeles' disadvantaged and underprivileged youth.

The program is a positive and refreshing approach to solving the problems generated by our inner cities today. The facility provides classes and programs in all areas of the arts including painting, drama, music, dance, drawing, and writing to 500 children and teens on a year-round basis. By providing this creative outlet to these children, they unlock their imaginations, build their self-esteem, expand their horizons, and help them realize their full potential. The program also works to improve their English language skills and helps keep kids off the street and away from drugs. The professional artists involved with the center serve as teachers and role models. Encouraging them to bridge social and cultural gaps and grow into responsible adults capable of becoming the leaders of tomorrow.

Inner City Arts is a pioneer program that serves as a model for other centers in similarly depressed areas. It works in collaboration with a number of business organizations and governmental agencies to attract a broad base of community leaders to be involved in making a difference in the lives of these young people and their neighborhoods.

This outstanding and worthwhile program is attempting to expand in order to be able to

serve all 4,500 of the school children in the area. It is my most ardent hope that it will not only serve these children, but that other communities will follow the shining example it has set for having such a tremendous positive impact on America's disadvantaged youth.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing this outstanding program for its much-needed service to our community.

"OLD GLORY"

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Burnell Hall, principal of the Community Elementary School in Nevada, TX, wrote a poem that I wish to share with my colleagues today.

Old Glory! Proud and majestic symbol, home of the brave.

Old Glory! In absolute splendor, triumphantly, does she yet wave.

Old Glory! Defender of freedom o'er land, sea, and air.

Old Glory! Sons, daughters, or foes dishonor must never dare.

Old Glory! Raised in bloody strife; Lowered always in dignity.

Old Glory! Champion of true democracy; God, country, and liberty.

Old Glory! Awaken! Forefathers, fallen heroes, countrymen and women alike.

Old Glory! Proudly salute Old Glory; forever restore her might.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today let us do so in honor and respect of those who use their talent to laud and highlight our flag, our country, our history—and our future.

AWARD WINNING ESSAY BY JOHN HARMON HOLLADAY III OF MANNING, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to share with my colleagues the text of an award winning essay written by one of the most promising young minds from the Sixth District of South Carolina. John Harmon Holladay III won the South Carolina State competition for the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual scriptwriting contest.

For 43 years, the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program has provided young people the opportunity to value their democratic heritage by sponsoring an essay contest and academic scholarships. Private initiatives such as this are the key to pointing our young students toward a life-long commitment to citizenship, leadership, and democracy.

I would like to congratulate John for his excellent and insightful essay. The text follows:

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

In truth, the word "America" sparks some pride in all true patriots, but what makes

my view unique? Why am I proud of America? It, of course, has something to do with the fact that this is where I live, but there is more. To me, pride can be a complex emotion, and when I think of my pride for my country, it takes on many faces.

Even pride has a logical side to it. When I think of ideas and objects that I am proud of, many glittering generalities come to mind. However, I believe that true pride can also be backed with facts. This is what I have labeled my "justified pride". For example, the students at Tianamen Square weren't losing their lives for the sake of communism. They were revolting to bring forth a democracy, and they used America as a role model. The facts stand by themselves. The fact is that our government has lasted for over 200 years, shifting and changing to conform with the most important element, the needs and interests of the individual. For me, the facts alone are enough to be proud of, but there is more.

You see, another facet of my pride for America is my "historical pride". I live in one of the greatest experiments of history, and one that succeeded. When I was first taught history back in the earlier grades, my view was no different from everyone else. I thought that history was boring. Without knowing it however, I was learning about my own history. America was founded so that I could express my views, think my way, lead my own life, and worship my God. In a way, my name is written into the greatest living historical document of all time, the United States Constitution. It states, "secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity". I, as all Americans can state, am the posterity to the authors of that document, the founders of our country. Throughout history, wars and conflicts have been fought for my benefit. That is why I am proud of America's history. The people in it always not only protected themselves, but the future.

That is what the third part of my pride for America is about the future. I call this pride my "pride of the possibilities". How can I be proud of the future? Proud of what hasn't even happened yet? Well, the answer to that is that pride often sparks another emotion, confidence. I have the ability to look ahead and see where America is going from our actions today. My own view of the future America is one of peace, but doesn't everyone say that they hope for peace? I'm not just saying that I hope for it, I'm saying that I envision it. America has made strides in reduction of arms, abolishment of famine, worldwide agricultural productivity, the ending of bigotry, and the beginnings of global unity. To know that my country is willing to take that first step for a peaceful future makes me proud.

However, my strongest reasons for being proud of America come from the fourth and final aspect of my pride. It is the pure and powerful gut feeling. I call it "naked pride". Why am I proud of America? Well, pride is something that has been built out of all lessons and experiences of life. It isn't something that can be brought out, used, and then returned. It is always present and powerful. We all have our little building blocks that create our pride. My pride, my naked and powerful pride, has come from my own personal experiences. Hearing the national anthem before a ball game, seeing a jet with the American flag on its side pass overhead, and hearing a veteran speak of the ultimate sacrifice are my building blocks. They are the rhyme and reason, passion and fury, to my pride. And possibly the largest single

reason for my pride is the fact that I live in a country that is so confident with itself that it doesn't force me to say that I'm proud of it. It gave me the choice, and for that I want to say to my country, "thank you".

HANSON, MA, CELEBRATES PRIDE THROUGH READING DAY

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students of the Maquan and Indian Head Schools in Hanson, MA, for their outstanding achievement in the World Book Partners in Excellence Program. Having committed their best efforts—and their free time—to reading for sponsorship, these young people have read 23,816 books, earning \$20,000 for the purchase of encyclopedias, dictionaries and other educational materials for their schools. World Book's donation of \$1 for every \$2 raised has brought the total value of the students' accomplishment to \$30,000.

Hanson, a community in southeastern Massachusetts which I am privileged to represent, has faced the challenge of decreasing resources for education with imagination, determination and singular effectiveness. As participants in the Partners in Excellence Program, the students of the Maquan and Indian Head Schools have set a nationwide record for books read and funds raised.

We join the citizens of Hanson in honoring their young people's achievement as the community celebrates Pride Through Reading Day on April 26, 1990. May good books remain the valued companions of the students of Hanson throughout a lifetime of learning.

A SALUTE TO CHARLIE BRADFORD

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute my constituent, Mr. Charlie Bradford. A 78-year-old grandfather, he has been working at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for 60 years—and he has no plans to retire.

This Friday, the workers and management of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard are planning to honor Mr. Bradford for his years of service to the fleet.

Over the years, Bradford, whose friends call him "Chick" or "Brad," has encountered many brushes with death or injury. Climbing aircraft carrier antennas in freezing winds is just another day's work for Bradford. He tells one story of climbing 120 feet in the air above a ship, hitting ice and spinning around a yard-arm and hanging there upside down like on a trapeze. But thrills and chills like that are just part of the job.

As he says, "It's a lot more exciting than sitting there putting on a bicycle, going nowhere."

Charlie Bradford represents everything good about the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. He is dedicated, hard working and loyal. Our Nation's youth look to people like Charlie Bradford for true inspiration.

I join with thousands of fans across Philadelphia and across the country in saying congratulations on a job well done, and good luck in your long and prosperous future at the navy yard.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, a group of outstanding young individuals from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois who have completed a major goal in their scouting careers. On Saturday, May 20, 1990 at St. Rita's Grammar School located in Chicago, IL, Sean P. Buckley, Patrick J. Krull, Michael T. Ryan and John A. Unger will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. These young individuals have clearly demonstrated such abilities through their dedicated community service and deserve special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by such fine young men, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Sean, Patrick, Michael and John for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the Eagle Scout. With God's blessings, let us wish them the very best in all of their endeavors.

IT'S TIME TO CUT UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman YATRON and I introduced a formal resolution of disapproval denying the transfer of five Cobra helicopters to Turkey. There is no doubt about the fact that Turkey is a close ally of the United States and has a military relationship with this country. I also know that friends help friends and I am deeply disappointed that Turkey has failed to do more to settle the Cyprus problem.

Since 1974, 30,000 armed Turkish troops have occupied the northern half of Cyprus. There has been no real reduction in Turkish force levels since that time. While Turkish authorities claim that they want a resolution of this longstanding problem, Turkish force levels on Cyprus are unchanged. Is this how a friend helps the United States resolve a serious problem?

I am also concerned about Turkey's poor track record in illegally using United States supplied military equipment. Turkish military units on Cyprus are armed with United States equipment that was originally supplied to Turkey for NATO defensive purposes. Cyprus is not a member of the NATO alliance, and Turkey should not be using any of that equipment to further the division of that island. Once again, is Turkey really being helpful with the Cyprus dilemma?

With the warming in United States-Soviet relations and the welcome winds of change that are sweeping through Eastern Europe, there is a general decline in the level of tension between the former Warsaw Pact states and NATO member countries. The possibility of a Soviet military incursion into Turkey appears to have greatly diminished. Does Turkey really need more equipment at this time? Should America reward Ankara for dragging its feet on the Cyprus problem?

The American Congress, the United Nations, and the European Community want a solution to the problems that plague Cyprus. Turkey is a key player in finding that solution and should play a positive role in the overall peace process. Turkey should assume a new role by prevailing upon Mr. Denktash in northern Cyprus to return to the peace table and seriously negotiate a settlement on Cyprus. His recent performance at the U.N. talks in New York was unfortunate. Until I see a change in Turkey's attitude toward the Cyprus problem, I see no reason to transfer more United States military equipment to that country.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution of disapproval.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF OLIVETTE, MO, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a city whose story parallels that of American history. Olivette, MO, is one of the success stories that unfolded as America grew to the West; the spirit of a few determined settlers has given rise to an attractive, prosperous city. It gives me great pleasure to salute the people of Olivette on the occasion of the city's 60th anniversary.

About 150 years ago, the area that is now called Olivette was merely a handful of farms along Old Bonhomme Road, which connected ports on the Mississippi River with the Missouri. This area was simply called Central and was a common stopping point for westward travelers. As people began to realize the value of farmland so close to the city of St. Louis, the small village grew, bringing with it churches and a school. In the late 1850's, a group of St. Louis investors decided to build a plank road along the general route of Old Bonhomme, and they named it Olive Street Road.

As St. Louis County grew, the area became its own school district, which was named "The

Village of Olivette." Olivette's location made it a farm service and transportation center for the farmers to the West, and by 1920, a thriving community was functioning in the area once known as Central. Finally in 1930, the State of Missouri incorporated the city of Olivette.

The postwar years saw Olivette grow into a sizable municipality, with its own police force, fire department, parks, business community, and all the earmarks of a thriving city. Still, it has never lost the essence of a small country town with a strong sense of history, and Olive Street Road—now called Olive Boulevard—remains the town's central artery. The friendliness of its citizenry, and its genuine sense of community belie the fact that it is a large suburb of a major metropolis.

Mr. Speaker, as the city of Olivette celebrates 60 years, I submit that it is a success story that is still being told. Even today, the city is getting larger, stronger, and better with every day. The story of the city that grew out of that little area called Central is testimony to the fact that the substance of a community is not its buildings, its businesses, its homes, or its government, but rather the aspirations of the people who live there. I ask that this assembly join me today in saluting the people of Olivette.

HONORING THE JAMAICA ESTATES ASSOCIATION

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding and dedicated community organizations in Queens, the Jamaica Estates Association. On Sunday, April 22, the association will celebrate its 60th anniversary with a dinner dance at Terrace on the Park in Flushing Meadow Park in Queens.

During its 60-year existence, the Jamaica Estates Association has continued to maintain the strong ideals, the sense of civic responsibility and community on which it was founded. In its efforts to enhance the security of its community the Jamaica Estates Association has waged an effective campaign against crime by hiring private security guards to patrol the neighborhood. It has been scrupulous in enforcing strict zoning regulations. The association has also been active in preserving the high quality of life in Jamaica Estates, particularly in the areas of road repair, sanitation, and maintenance of the large grassy areas in the neighborhood.

Over the past 60 years the Jamaica Estates Association has gone from strength to strength. In that time membership has grown to 900 family members and the governing board membership to 18. Among the many board members who have made outstanding contributions to their community, three in particular stand out. These are, the current president, Miriam Rosenblatt; the chairman of the board, Doctor Barry Weinberg; and the editor of the Jamaica Estates Association Bulletin, Michael Bookbinder. In their respective posi-

tions of authority, these individuals have all distinguished themselves in their efforts to improve life in Jamaica Estates.

In a time when many of our neighborhoods and communities appear to be threatened by numerous evils, common to life in the city, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge a community association such as the Jamaica Estates Association that has succeeded in preserving Jamaica Estates as an oasis in a large urban area. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Jamaica Estates Association on its 60th anniversary and to extend my hope that it will continue to keep Jamaica Estates as strong and as vibrant in its next 60 years as it has in its last.

TRIBUTE TO MOLLY TURNER: A REMARKABLE SOUTH FLORIDIAN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my special friend, Molly Turner, has been a fixture on South Florida broadcasting for almost 40 years. I wanted to share with my colleagues a few highlights of this remarkable woman's career.

Molly Turner, a pioneer television broadcaster and feminist who broke down barriers for women journalists, is a living legend after 37 years on the air in Miami, FL.

Turner was the first woman television news anchor in south Florida and, it is believed, also in the State. She was also the first woman television reporter.

She became public affairs director at Channel 10—then WLW—in 1961. Although she hosted interview shows and anchored the morning news, she still made time to serve on the boards of numerous community agencies, including the United Way, Salvation Army and United Cerebral Palsy. As chairperson of the Children's Service Bureau during the time of the Cuban airlift, Turner worked to place into south Florida homes the Cuban children arriving in this country alone.

Always in the forefront of women's issues, Molly Turner is credited with "integrating" Miami's political Tiger Bay Club, previously open only to male reporters. Women could not go beyond the lobby, while their male counterparts were allowed to enter the club to dine and hear the guest speakers. Turner launched a campaign to open up the meetings to women journalists in January 1970. At one point, it caused her literally to be barred from the club. But after several news reports by Turner, shot in front of the closed doors, the Tiger Bay Club was opened to all women reporters and, eventually, to women members.

Molly Turner served as founding president of the Gold Coast Chapter of American Women in Radio and Television. In 1975 she was named that organization's "Woman of the Year", and in 1986 received its "Florida Legend" award. In 1976 she was chosen a "Community Headliner" by the Greater Miami Chapter of Women in Communication. Turner was also selected as one of "Julia's Daugh-

ters"—named for pioneer Miami settler Julia Tuttle who persuaded Flagler to bring the railroad to Miami—and appears in the HERstory of Dade County, a recognition of women who have made a difference in the history of the area. In 1988, the YWCA also honored her as one of the "Women Who Make a Difference."

A leading advisor on consumer matters, Molly Turner has received many awards for her work, including three Emmy awards for investigative series—one on local water problems, another on health clubs and one a special feature on the Women's Rights Movement. The Florida Bar presented her an award for a series on the court system and she received another from the National Press Club for reports on the housing crisis. The Better Business Bureau of South Florida honored her with its "Excellence in Communications" award and she was the recipient of the prestigious "Trailblazer Award" from the Women's Committee of 100. In 1985, the Florida Council on Aging gave her the "Community Service Media Award" for her series on senior citizens. And in 1988, Florida Toastmasters presented her its "Community Leadership Award for Outstanding Accomplishments in the Field of Consumer Advocacy."

Molly Turner began her television career in 1951 on the Uncle Martin show, a live Saturday afternoon country and western music program on WTVJ, Miami. Hired as a singer by show host, Martin Wales, Turner painted on freckles and blacked out a tooth to play a hayseed comedienne called Cousin Effie. The show eventually moved to Channel 17 in Hallandale and became Sunset Ranch, a half-hour musical "soap opera" that ran 5 days a week at 5:30 pm. Turner became "Miss Molly", running the ranch house that was built in an open field at the TV transmitter site. Visiting country music stars such as Eddie Arnold and Red Foley appeared on the show. A coproducer as well as performer on Sunset Ranch, Turner's duties also included writing and delivering commercials and, sometimes, even selling them then editing the film.

Continuing with Sunset Ranch on WPST, Channel 10's call letters when National Airlines owned it, Turner also began doing freelance commercials, a 3-hour live morning news and talk show, and a weather show with Frosty Martin. At one time in the late fifties, before the days of videotape, she was doing an unheard-of 25 live appearances per week, on three different stations, from 7:30 am to 11:30 pm.

For the past 15 years, she has been the premiere consumer advocate in south Florida, with a national reputation. The Miami Herald calls her "one of the most recognizable and most respected women in local television."

Bill Ryan, former general manager of Channel 10 and now president of Post-Newsweek Stations, say that in 15 years of working with Turner, he never once saw her lose her famed lady-like demeanor. "Molly had style and grace, but you would do well not to misconstrue that because she was hard-nosed and driving in her job * * * she just did it with a touch of class," Ryan says.

Molly Turner has been a resident of Coral Gables, FL for 26 years. She and her husband, Philip Ruppenthal—now deceased—have two children * * * a daughter, Lyle

Landon, an advertising executive for a group of teen magazines; and a son, John Christian, who is a screenwriter for movies and television.

THE GREATER SACRAMENTO MEDICAL PLAZA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Drs. Marvin Kamras, Steven Polansky and all those who have contributed their time and efforts on the grand opening of one of the most modern medical facilities in Sacramento, CA—the Greater Sacramento Medical Plaza. Drs. Kamras and Polansky have been active participants in community activities and have played a prominent role in representing other physicians on issues of current concern.

One of the largest surgicenters west of the Mississippi River, the medical plaza covers 14,000 square feet, has 6 operating rooms, 150–200 physicians on staff, and can maintain up to 600 cases a month. The medical plaza will handle a wide range of outpatient services, including orthopedic, gynecological and plastic surgery.

The opening of the medical plaza is indeed a special honor for both Drs. Kamras and Polansky and their family and friends. I have no doubt that the operation of the plaza will be both productive and successful. Sacramentans are fortunate to have this fine establishment as a source of quality medical services. The medical plaza will be a welcome addition to our city.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Drs. Kamras and Polansky for their dedication and commitment invested in opening the Greater Sacramento medical plaza. I know that with their commitment to excellence they will see that Sacramento is provided with the highest quality in health care service. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Marvin Kamras and Dr. Steven Polansky in wishing them and the medical plaza many years of success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1990

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will enable the United States to recapture its historic role as a pioneer in the field of transportation. Americans once dominated the world in the development of trains, automobiles, and airplanes as revolutionary modes of transportation.

In the late 1960's, the United States began research efforts on a highly promising new mode of transportation—magnetically levitated vehicles floating on guideways that could travel at speeds of up to 300 m.p.h. Today

that mode of transportation is a reality, but, unfortunately, it was not the United States that developed the first such maglev vehicles for commercial use. We abandoned our efforts back in 1975, leaving it to Japan and West Germany to carry on where we left off. Having invested more than \$1 billion in government funds each, Japan and Germany are now poised to dominate a potential \$300 billion world market for magnetic levitation transportation technology.

It is absolutely imperative that we not abandon that market to our international competitors. Our Nation's future economic security demands that we catch up and surpass the existing technological capabilities of Japan and Germany. It is not too late. There now exists a window of opportunity to jump start an American-based maglev technology that can leapfrog our competition so that we will enter the 21st century with a distinct advantage in the world market for maglev transportation.

The Magnetic Levitation Transportation and Competitiveness Act of 1990 will provide the funding and mechanism necessary to allow American industry to compete in the building of an American maglev prototype that will surpass the capabilities of both the German and Japanese systems. By investing in this technology now, we can be assured that American companies will be in a strong position to compete in the world market for maglev as we head into the next century.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The legislation provides Federal funding for American companies and research institutions to quickly develop a prototype magnetic levitation transportation system that surpasses existing Japanese and German technologies. It would create a new agency with the Department of Transportation with regulatory authority over magnetic levitation systems. The agency would oversee a two-stage competition for the design and construction of the prototype system.

National Magnetic Levitation Transportation System Design Competition: The bill provides \$350 million (over 3 years) to be awarded on a competitive basis to American companies and research institutions in a multiphase grant competition that culminates in the selection of a final maglev system design. No more than six participants submitting proposals for research and development of a design will initially receive grants. Grants in successive phases of the competition will be awarded on the basis of merit and potential for further development of the participant's design.

Grant Competition for Construction of a Magnetic Levitation Transportation System: The bill provides for the awarding of one grant of \$600 million to be awarded on a competitive basis to a state or local government, a public-private consortium or any combination of government entities and/or private organizations for the construction of a magnetic levitation transportation system of not less than 40 miles in length that utilizes the design selected in the National Magnetic Levitation Transportation System Design Competition. The construction of this prototype American maglev system is expected to demonstrate the technological capabilities of the system and the commercial viability of maglev systems in the United States. The \$600 million grant is expected to cover only a portion of the actual

costs involved in constructing the system. The remaining costs are to be borne by the entity awarded the grant.

Magnetic Levitation Transportation Administration: The bill establishes a new agency within DOT to regulate and oversee the development of this new mode of transportation. The Administrator would establish minimum health, safety, and environmental standards for the industry, and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to ensure reasonable levels of safety.

Study on Guideways for Magnetic Levitation Transportation Systems: The bill requires the Administrator to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of and need for adopting a standard for the construction of guideways for maglev systems to allow for future development of an interconnecting network of maglev systems. Six months after completion of the design competition, the Administrator is to transmit a report on the study's findings and make recommendations to Congress.

CBO REPORT RECOGNIZES THAT STATEHOOD IS NOT GOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, space does not permit me today to reprint in the RECORD a lengthy article on the almost prohibitive costs of statehood for Puerto Rico, but I certainly commend the piece to my colleagues. The article appeared in the April 7, 1990, edition of the New York Times, and was headlined, "Statehood Is Seen as Setback for Economy of Puerto Rico."

Written by Martin Tolchin of the Times' Washington Bureau, the article adequately summarizes a recent report issued by the Congressional Budget Office which was entitled, "Potential Economic Impacts of Changes in Puerto Rico's Status Under S. 712." That bill, S. 712, is the "Puerto Rico Status Referendum Act" and was marked up last August by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, which has primary jurisdiction in the other body. The House Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs has held recent hearings—both here and in Puerto Rico—on a similar proposal.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, S. 712 would authorize a congressionally sanctioned plebiscite in Puerto Rico in the summer of 1991 between the choices of statehood, independence, and an enhancement of the existing Commonwealth status. I favor the latter option, and while I have great respect for the institution of statehood I do not think it is in the best interests of Puerto Rico or the United States. Commonwealth status has worked well since the Congress created it in 1952, but would work even better with the enhancements outlined in S. 712.

As for statehood, it is just not feasible, from an economic and cultural-linguistic point of view. As the New York Times article points out at the beginning:

Puerto Rican statehood could undermine the island's economy and cost as many as

100,000 of its 900,000 jobs by the end of the decade, a new study by the Congressional Budget Office has found.

The Times article continues:

The study, which many people see as a setback for statehood supporters, estimated that the island would lose 73 percent of the investment it receives from United States companies because of the elimination of tax benefits intended to stimulate such investment.

Mr. Speaker, that is a very accurate, but only partial, assessment of the economic catastrophe that awaits Puerto Rico under statehood. And the New York Times, which is justifiably considered to be the best and most authoritative newspaper in the United States, is to be commended for reporting on the CBO study at such length.

The highlights of that study were covered by the Times story. But the study itself went even further. For example, the CBO study concludes that even without analyzing the probable economic dislocations from the contractions of services and activities of the Puerto Rican Government, by the year 2000 the statehood option for Puerto Rico will have cost the U.S. Treasury a net increase of almost \$18 billion in Federal expenditures.

Moreover, the CBO also estimates that Puerto Rico's GNP would be reduced by 10 percent to 15 percent under statehood by the year 2000. Also, according to the CBO, Puerto Rico's critical industrial exports—which currently are 81 percent as great as the island's GNP—would be reduced 33 percent to 43 percent by the year 2000. Since almost all industrial production is for export, this suggests that Puerto Rico's industrial base would shrink accordingly.

On the other hand, under commonwealth status, according to the CBO, Puerto Rico "will enjoy a real annual increase between 2.5 and 4.5 percent in its economy."

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is time for my colleagues to bite the bullet on this matter of political status for my island. Even a cursory glance at the CBO report permits essentially one conclusion: that enhanced commonwealth status is the best alternative for Puerto Rico. This conclusion, based on the CBO report, should certainly alter the whole plebiscite process that is now going on in both the House and Senate. How can we in the Congress, in good conscience, now include statehood or independence as realistic alternatives?

Mr. Speaker, given the clear message from the CBO, which in any case may have understated the costs of statehood, we in the Congress now have the clear obligation to take a hard look at the statehood option and perhaps to overhaul the status plebiscite process itself. At this time, Puerto Rico is just not ready for statehood.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL L. MURO

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to speak about an individual

who was committed to his community, who was dedicated to the idea of public service, and who enriched the lives of others through his generous spirit. It is difficult to believe that Michael L. Muro was taken from us 2 years ago.

Mike Muro was a lifelong resident of Yonkers, NY. Throughout his life, he was deeply involved in community service projects and civic organizations, many of which involved children. He knew that investment in our youth is the key to strengthening our communities and building a brighter future. He was also active in our political process, a firm believer in our system of government. He had a distinguished record as Yonkers city assessor. Through his diligence and hard work, he earned the respect of those living in Yonkers and throughout Westchester County.

Now, 2 years after his untimely death, a foundation is being established in his name to fund scholarships for outstanding elementary, high school, and college students. I am sure that Mike would be pleased to know that he is being remembered through the Michael L. Muro Foundation and that the fruition of its work will be the education of children who might otherwise be denied opportunities. While he was with us, he reached out to young people. Now, this foundation will continue that valuable commitment.

SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEAN AIR

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and good friend from Utah, Mr. OWENS, delivered the following remarks as the keynote address to a Clean Air Conference at the University of Utah on March 24, 1990, in Salt Lake City. I am impressed with these remarks and would like to submit his speech to the RECORD so others can benefit from his insights.

SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEAN AIR, KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN WAYNE OWENS AT CLEAN AIR CONFERENCE, MARCH 24, 1990

He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind.—Proverbs 11:29

This familiar scripture may take on a new meaning in 1990, for we have surely troubled our own house—with ozone, carbon monoxide, PM-10, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, air toxins, and the rest of the litany of air pollution problems. Unless we are careful, the wind we inherit—and our children inherit—is becoming increasingly dangerous and unhealthy.

I am pleased to see so many of you here this morning to participate in this conference, for there is something very basic, very elemental about this discussion. The clean air issue is not merely a political question. We can't hold our breath if Congress decides to stall on the question. Air is the breath of life. The Greeks understood this truth when they determined that fire, water, earth, and air were the four main elements. Thousands of years later, there is still no disputing this basic fact. Air is the most elemental human need of all. People

have survived for weeks without food, for days without water, but six minutes is about all we can normally survive without air. Politics must be transcended by this unalterable truth.

Air pollution is nothing new, from the acrid smoke in Neanderthal caves to the horrific incidents in London and Pennsylvania earlier this century. If you think we have it bad during inversion periods, consider this: in the first week of December in 1930, a thick cloud of industrial pollution settled in the Meuse Valley in Belgium for several days. Sixty people died. Thousands were hospitalized. In 1948 in Donora, Pennsylvania, a fog inversion killed twenty people and made 6,000 ill. In 1952 in London, during a five-day inversion which trapped dangerous pollutants, 4,000 deaths were attributed to the noxious air. And, of course an accidental release into the air of Union Carbide's methyl isocyanate killed over 2,500 people in Bhopal, India in 1984. This is not intended, however, to give us comfort; it should, instead, be taken as a warning.

Air pollution may not be new—but, as a serious health threat, it is fairly new to many of us. I spent my boyhood in Pan-guitch in south central Utah, where the air was an elixir, pure and limitless. It seems ridiculous that I should have to wax nostalgic today about what should be an inalienable right. The limitless horizons around Pan-guitch have been affected by our propensity to pollute and our birthright to clean air has been sold, forgive me, for a mess of wattage. We have treated air as though it were infinitely forgiving and infinitely resilient. It is neither. We have treated the atmosphere as some sort of common dumping ground for waste. We have made a habit out of poisoning America while we made it rich. And what has always been our closest ally has not, in places, become an enemy.

As incredible as it sounds, some communities around the Nation now have reason to fear their own air. As Mr. Dunlap will undoubtedly mention in his upcoming remarks, southern California has been the most heavily impacted region of all. People who enjoy exercise must do so in the early morning before carbon monoxide and ozone pollution make their lungs ache and bring tears to their eyes. The Center for Disease Control says that ozone pollution is as effective as some chemical weapons in destroying lung tissue. 1,600 lives in southern California may be lost each year to air pollution—that's as many people in that area as are killed by violent crime. And we all want to be tough on crime. Perhaps it is time to finally realize that the cost of air pollution goes for beyond the addition of a new scrubber. Human life and health is a factor that must become part of the equation, as Mr. James Cannon will discuss in his presentation on behalf of the American Lung Association later this afternoon.

Our problems in Utah are not as severe as those in California. If we take the proper steps today, they never will be. But we do have problems in Utah—even health problems—problems with air quality as the Health Panel later today will discuss. I sense that Utahans are now serious; we want to prevent further air quality deterioration and we want to restore the air quality we have lost. Poll after poll shows that Americans, Utahans included, are deeply concerned about air quality. An April 1989 Harris poll reported that nearly three in four Americans believe not enough is being done to keep clean the air people breathe.

In a June 1989 Gallup poll, 63 percent said they worried about air pollution a great deal. An additional 25 percent said they were fairly worried about air pollution.

We must ask ourselves how many Utahans have suffered ill health as a result of air pollution. We must wonder how many potential clean industries have reconsidered locating in our beautiful mountain valleys, when their executives found they could not see the mountains. How many companies which require a clean air environment for high-tech production have decided against Utah? How many of our children, how many of the elderly, the two most susceptible groups, have experienced respiratory problems because of our air? How many Utahans have even succumbed to cancer cause by carcinogens in our air? It is ironic that in a State of relatively few smokers, children of non-smokers living in a polluted environment may suffer a higher risk of respiratory disease than children of parents who smoke, living in cleaner areas of the country.

The unnatural pall that sometimes hangs over this valley and other nearby mountain valleys is unacceptable. Maintenance of the status quo is not enough. Conditions are not impossible bad—but they must soon improve. Our air quality problems are most noticeable from the air, as I have seen in flights to southern Utah—a lens of brown-gray pollution suspends itself over our valleys, finally dissipating somewhere south of Spanish Fork, where views open up again for a hundred miles. But then, the pall from the Navajo Power Plant which proudly overlooks Glen Canyon Dam becomes visible on the horizon.

We clearly have a peculiar problem which must be addressed in these high valleys—a problem that touches on visibility, health, economic growth, and the beauty of our environment. Now we hear talk of more power plants to our west, across the border in Nevada, where the prevailing wind will bring more pollutants into our valley. Taken separately, the eight projected units of the Thousand Springs Power Plant are not particularly dirty. But taken all together, these eight units would generate enough pollution to be equivalent to one of the dirtiest power plants in America. We must now resolve to prevent that from happening.

There is something politically immoral about a project which bestows economic benefits on one region and dumps environmental refuse on another. Utah has had enough of such abuse.

This Thousand Springs ill wind will blow good to no Utahans—coming from out-of-State to produce power for California and the Pacific Northwest and carrying with it, for Utah, thousands of tons of sulfur and nitrous oxides.

We will have enough problems in the future coping with our own economic and quality of life considerations here without allowing ourselves to become the region's spetic tank. Such degradation of Utah's character and self-respect is unthinkable and intolerable, and further degradation of our valley's air quality for the convenience of our neighbors is unacceptable.

Utah is in the process of being probed and tested to determine its level of tolerance for the dubious honor of serving as garbage disposal for populous and politically powerful regions of this country. We successfully resisted becoming the Nation's nuclear waste repository. But, we must recall, that was not because of our State's resolve nor our political leadership's unified stand. Rather, it was transferred to Nevada because the national

conscience would not permit its location outside one of our most beautiful national parks.

But, on a daily basis, Utah buries low level contaminated nuclear waste and toxic material to get them out of sight and out of mind for other regions of the country. And for that, of course, we take money and it brings jobs and economic growth of a kind.

Now our State must marshal its forces and find the means, and unity of purpose, to win what promises to be a monumental struggle against regional environmental abuse. And while our neighbors do not see themselves in that role, nevertheless they plan projects for their comfort and economic growth which will have that inevitable result for Utah.

And while we wish to resist causing regional interstate tensions, Utah's higher economic and quality of life aspirations now require that we organize the political liaisons necessary to successfully resist the Thousand Springs Power Plant. That is not just the symbol of our future problems, it is the manifestation and provocation and the place where Utah must draw a line in its desert dust.

I pledge my efforts to that end, and call Utah's congressional delegation, its Governor, and its legislature to join in that unified, non-partisan task.

Let us speak with one voice. Utah will no longer offer its unspoiled space, its landfills, its aquifers, and its air to the Nation, even for increasingly economically attractive rental fees.

So much for the bad news and the call to arms. The good news is that we can now begin to clean the nest we have so carelessly fouled. This is an extremely timely topic—in fact, this may be the best single weekend in twenty years, since the Clean Air Act initially passed, to discuss the issue. Clean air legislation is currently before both the House of Representatives where I serve and the Senate. The legislation is being debated on the floor in the Senate and in committee in the House, soon to reach the floor. We have the tools in this legislation to answer most of our pressing clean air problems if we can only hold a firm package together.

What are the current issues being discussed in Congress and in family rooms around the country? Acid rain, a problem we are just now beginning to see manifest in some of Utah's alpine lakes. Ozone pollution, what we normally call smog, the result of auto emissions for the most part. Salt Lake is a non-attainment area for ozone—not to be confused with the ozone we are losing in the upper stratosphere around the poles—and we are a non-attainment State, mostly because we love to drive and haven't fully embraced the idea of effective mass transit yet. We must follow through on the idea of an effective mass transit system, whatever form it ultimately takes, as well as tighter controls on the emissions our cars are permitted to make. No other course will solve our problems here.

PM-10, particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (five would fit on a human hair), is a particularly serious problem in Utah which has not received nearly enough attention in the national debate, since it is essentially a problem of the high-elevation, inversion-prone, sparsely-populated western States. But both Salt Lake County and Utah County are non-attainment areas for PM-10, which has been potentially implicated in both respiratory disease and cancer. I want to commend Representative Howard Nielson for his efforts in

tightening up the control standards for PM-10 in the House bill now before the committee.

The thorny issue of air toxics needs to be addressed as well. Individuals in one area of the country, Fort Neches, Texas, if you can believe this, have a one-in-ten probability of developing cancer because of nearby toxic chemical emissions. Our Risk is nowhere near that high in Utah, but some people feel that even a one-in-ten-thousand risk is too great to bear. Alternative fuels are also currently being discussed—the President's ambitious and farsighted program of requiring the auto industry to produce a million alternatively fueled cars a year has, unfortunately, been seriously gutted by oil interests in the current House version of the Clean Air Act.

Like so many others, I was disappointed by the so-called "compromise" bill between the administration and the Senate which emerged from behind closed doors just a few weeks ago. There is a fine distinction between a compromise bill and a compromised bill and I fear the Senate is in the process of adopting the latter.

President Bush has done many admirable things so far in office, but I do not count this compromise bill among them. As he himself eloquently stated, not too long ago, "the wounded winds of the north, south, east, and west can be purified and cleansed—and the integrity of nature can be made whole again. Ours is a rare opportunity to reverse the errors of this generation, in the service of the next. We cannot and must not fail. We must prevail."

This is a powerful statement which must be backed up by strong legislation. It appears now that the job will fall to the House to strengthen the President's clean air proposal. This week, a fierce political battle is raging in the powerful House Energy and Commerce Committee which is debating changes to the President's bill. Will we have tougher auto emission standards? How will air toxics be regulated? Will our health be protected? Will PM-10 standards be tough enough? Will standards have the teeth necessary for enforcement? Will power consumers in the West end up paying for the clean-up of plants in the Midwest?

I am hoping the committee will act wisely and put together a clean air package which will protect our health and environment. We made a giant step toward that goal just two days ago when a comprehensive amendment passed nearly unanimously to the first title of the clean air bill. But we have a long way to go. If we do not get there, I will join my many colleagues on the House floor in insisting on a tougher clean air bill. I believe the people demand it and I believe it is the only responsible course of action.

I will be active in the debate on the House floor, as I have been active behind the scenes in the committee. Some of the areas I am most interested in include strengthening of PM-10 standards, incorporating provisions for woodsmoke, and regulating the interstate transport of air pollution—a provision just incorporated into the House bill which will be helpful in our effort to fight the proposed Thousand Springs plant in Nevada.

I am not pretending for a moment that this is an easy question to resolve. Nationwide, estimates of the annual cost of tough clean air compliance could be as high as fifty billion dollars annually. Interestingly enough, some estimates of the health and lost productivity costs associated with our present dirty air also approach that figure—

and do not include the unquantifiable cost of human suffering and even death. But there are also credible studies which address the potential health cost inherent in economic disruption and unemployment. It is my conviction that clean air can be achieved without economic upheaval, but the debate still rages on where this compromise level will be.

And just as there is no simple quick fix to the clean air dilemma, there is no one clear villain in this scenario. It is human nature to find a scapegoat, place the blame, avoid personal responsibility, and solve a problem once and for all. From three trapped whales in Alaska last winter to famine in Ethiopia several years ago, we tend to look for the easy way to do the right thing. But famines still occur every year in Africa and whales are still killed for meat. We don't hear much about this, and that's probably the way we prefer it. In the same sense, we seem to look for one egregious polluter who we can blame for all our filthy-air woes. But as Walt Kelly, the cartoonist who drew Pogo, might have said, "we have met the polluter—and he is us." Collectively, we have created a problem. Collectively, we must undo the damage.

Who is the polluter? I am. You are. The answers are disturbing. Motorists who won't use mass transit. Woodstove owners. Construction workers. Industrial employees. Consumers of electricity and oil. In other words, all of us.

We cannot simply look for one source and shut it down, thinking we have solved the problem. We need to fight against this understandable tendency. There is no one identifiable evil, no Charles Mason of the polluting world. That villain does not exist. It would be so much simpler if it did. Today, at this Conference, I hope we will consider the actions we can each take to help clear the air. Utah's industrial leadership is proceeding in good faith, in my opinion, and I pledge, as one of Utah's political leaders, to help hold their feet to the fire.

The State of Utah, represented here today by Ken Alkema and Burnell Cordner from the Department of Environmental Health and the Bureau of Air Quality will discuss efforts Utah is making to quantify the sources of all the pollution we experience in Utah. One of these studies, for PM-10, small particulate matter, is nearly complete and the preliminary breakdown for Salt Lake County is enlightening: 44 percent of PM-10 comes from nitrates (mostly from automobile exhaust), 18 percent from woodburning stoves, 14 percent from sulfates (mostly from diesel fuel, oil refineries, and copper smelters), 14 percent from dust, salt, roadwork, 5 percent from diesel vehicles, and 2 percent directly from cars.

Clearly, we are all in this together. There is a striking and unavoidable commonality to this debate. We all breathe. Steelworker, environmental activist, lawyer, politician, student, businessperson. We all breathe ten to twenty thousand liters of air a day. Each breath contains 10 billion trillion molecules, literally exposed to miles of permeable membranes in our lungs. Given that biological fact, I have faith in the good will—and the good sense—of our people and I believe the basic truth of our absolute dependence on air will eventually touch us all. This is a fight too big to ignore. Let us be certain that the "wind" our children inherit will be pure, invigorating, and healthful.

EARTH DAY 1990

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate Earth Day 1970 and to call attention to April 22, Earth Day 1990.

It has been said that one can never understand the environment until one sees it as a living organism. Unarguably, Earth Day 1970 started this process of understanding by educating the American people to our responsibilities as stewards of the precious resources of the Earth, by offering a challenge to change, and, as my colleagues and I know well, by encouraging citizens to participate more actively in the political process.

In the subsequent 20 years, some of the problems that fueled Earth Day 1970 have been effectively addressed. On the Federal level, there have been some remarkable milestones: clean air, clean water, RCRA, and the Superfund. Yet, other problems have grown worse and new ones have come to light: global warming, ozone depletion, deforestation, and a host of solid-waste issues.

The solutions, however, have not been solely on the Federal level. Some aggressive responses have come from the States. For example, New Jersey has enacted some of the most innovative, timely, and far-reaching environmental laws in the Union: Worker and Community Right-to-Know, the Oilspill Compensation Fund and the Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act, among others.

At the same time, I am constantly impressed by the efforts of individuals—some acting alone, often quietly, others acting jointly—to preserve their local environment; yet, each acting in concert with others, in different communities but possessing similar concerns, to create a better whole.

Had Earth Day 1970 never taken place, inevitably we would have had some event—either a Chernobyl, a Love Canal, a Fernald or an Exxon Valdez—that would have brought to light the potential consequences of our environmental neglect. But the time was right, and Earth Day 1970 altered the course of American politics by creating the modern environmental movement.

An anonymous European official recently commented that the purpose of politics is power, that the purpose of power is to govern, and that the purpose of governing is to show the way—even when it is unpopular. Perhaps it is time that we once again govern America, rather than muddle through the many issues demanding our attention.

Perhaps it is time to enact strong and effective clean air and oil pollution prevention legislation, to create programs that seek to prevent pollution rather than relying on programs that remediate it, and to fully enforce existing environmental laws.

Perhaps it is time to take a discomfiting step now in order to avoid a possibly more disastrous and ultimately more costly mistake in the future—a mistake requiring harder choices with more limited flexibility in choosing among the possible solutions.

Perhaps it is time to govern America again. Perhaps April 22, Earth Day 1990 should be the starting point.

RECOGNIZING BILL SMULLIN

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute to recognize one of the most dedicated individuals I know, Mr. William B. Smullin.

I have known Bill for years, and I could not have been more pleased to see him recognized recently as the recipient of the National Association of Broadcasters' 1990 Distinguished Service Award—the broadcasting industry's highest honor.

No one is more deserving of this honor than Bill, and in fact, Bill is the first broadcaster from the western part of the United States to receive this award. Past recipients include other legends of the broadcasting industry, Walter Cronkite, Bob Hope, David Brinkley, and Herbert Hoover.

Over the course of his 57 years in broadcasting, Bill has been a true pioneer. In the West, Bill was always one step ahead of the pack. He was one of the earliest newspaper men to make the transition into radio, later became one of the first radio men to move into television, was one of the first television men to enter the cable industry, as well as becoming one of the first to establish a microwave link on the west coast.

Bill started his own company, California Oregon Broadcasting, Inc., in Eureka, CA in 1933 and developed it into one of the two oldest, continuously-operated, independent broadcast organizations in the United States. He remains active in the day-to-day operations of the company today.

Never one to be content to rest on his laurels, Bill is also a pioneer in the early development of cable television in Oregon and California. He built the largest multiple system operation in Oregon in the early 1950's as well as building cable systems in northern California. He was instrumental in the development of public broadcasting in southern Oregon and northern California.

In the early 1960's, Bill began Pacific Teletronics, a microwave company serving Oregon and California. The microwave company allowed residents of that region to receive all the television stations in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, Portland, Salem, and Corvallis.

Bill has already received a great deal of recognition for his long, dedicated, and tremendously productive career. His awards are too numerous to mention here.

More important than recognition, however, have been Bill's continuous efforts on behalf of his local community. He has established student scholarship funds at Willamette University, the Oregon Institute of Technology, Humboldt State University, and Southern Oregon State College. He also is a major benefactor to community hospitals.

Receiving this prestigious award from the NAB is quite a feat. I know I am not alone in

saying that no one deserves this recognition more than Bill. I wish Bill Smullins the best of luck in his projects to come, and am proud to be able to claim Bill as one of our own.

WILLIAMSBURG, PA, AT 200 YEARS

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to, at this time, tell this body of one of the special communities that makes up Pennsylvania's Ninth congressional District. The borough of Williamsburg is celebrating the bicentennial of its founding in 1990 and I am honored to be the borough's Congressional Representative during this very important year.

Williamsburg, PA is a community of small diversified businesses surrounded by picturesque dairy farms in an area with a rich historical heritage. This spot along the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River was first settled in 1789 by Jacob Ake and became the first incorporated borough in Blair County—the town was first named Aketown, but was later renamed in honor of Jacob's son, William. Ake and others were drawn to this remote section of the area by Big Spring, which pumps forth millions of gallons of water daily from its location along one of the town's two major streets—High Street.

Big Spring helped Williamsburg play a major role in the evolution of industry in the region. The community was, at first, the center of commerce for operators and residents of the iron furnace communities that dotted the region. The spring and the river into which it flowed powered several mills—and made Williamsburg a key stop along the Pennsylvania Canal during its formation in 1826—the Frankstown Branch of the canal opened on November 15, 1832. Packet boats soon carried supplies, passengers—Charles Dickens in 1842—and iron products through the region. The canal created more jobs, including a foundry in town to service the lock system.

In 1873, the Williamsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed, and 2 years later the canal division was closed. As the iron furnaces disappeared, a new industry was born in the surrounding valleys—stone quarries. The Piney Creek watershed held a rich abundance of limestone and Gannister granite. The large stone railroad bridge across the Susquehanna near Harrisburg—still in use today—was built entirely from these minerals.

Williamsburg is indebted to one of its native sons for the greater part of its existence today. Steel tycoon Charles Schwab was born near town in 1862, and often returned to visit his neighbors and friends. It was Schwab, on one of these visits, who told town leaders about the rise of steel and decline of iron and minerals. The community was on the verge of decay when Schwab and others saw the potential Big Spring held for powering and supplying a paper mill. On October 14, 1905—after a million dollar investment and 3 years of work—Schwab joined the community in celebration of the opening of the mill. It was

Schwab who bought land to make way for homes to house the influx of new workers, and it was Schwab who brought other business, including a silk mill, to his place of birth.

Schwab's last visit, ironically was on the occasion of a celebration honoring another hometown hero, aviator Wilmer Stultz, in 1928. Stultz earned a reputation as the boldest of the young air adventurers in the years after World War I, and accompanied Amelia Earhart and mechanic Lou Gordon on Earhart's flight to fame across the Atlantic. All three came to Williamsburg on July 18, 1928 for what has been described as the biggest celebration in the town's history. Earhart later laid a bronze tablet at the Altoona-Tyrone Airport designating the location as Stultz Field. Unfortunately, the hard-living aviator's enjoyment of fame ended July 3, 1929 in a crash on Long Island.

Williamsburg enjoyed prosperity for several decades, especially with the arrival of the United States Envelope [USE] plant in the midsixties and its subsequent expansion. The first setback in a disappointing decade occurred with the June 22, 1972 flooding of the downtown area as a result of Tropical Storm Agnes. While Federal flood recovery money helped renew the damaged areas, the true devastation came on February 17, 1975 when the Westvaco Paper Mill closed its doors forever—and compounded 6 months later when the Blair County Children's Home was destroyed by fire. The shock waves of the mill closing affected every person and place in the borough, and it was a sad, but determined, community that celebrated the Nation's bicentennial the following year.

The next 15 years, however, saw improvement. USE expanded its work force, the Fonda Group opened a major cup and paper products plant, and small business has grown steadily. Population today is about 1,800 and the 700-student school system draws from a population base of 5,000 living in adjacent Woodbury and Catharine townships. The area is well known for its excellent hunting and fishing, with Piney and Clover Creeks drawing anglers from all over the State.

Williamsburg, despite adversity, has retained a small town charm. Many cars bear bumper stickers that read "Williamsburg—We Are Family!", a phrase that best sums up the character of the community. The residents support a volunteer fire company, recently upgraded an athletic field and support—in body and cheer—football and basketball teams that consistently reach the playoffs—even though the school district is among the five smallest in the State! The trees planted along Canal and First Streets after the 1972 flood have matured and present a beautiful sight to the visitor especially in spring. The town is proud of its heritage and still produces local heroes such as Galen "Butch" Hall, a football standout at Penn State and later coaching at Florida.

For 200 years Williamsburg has remained faithful to the great American values of honesty and hard work, bypassed by the urban woes of juvenile delinquency, vandalism, and major crime.

GRIFFIN CELEBRATES SESQUICENTENNIAL

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that 1990 marks the 150th birthday of Griffin—one of the great cities in the Sixth District of Georgia. On June 8, 1840—150 years ago—Gen. Lewis Lawrence Griffin, president of the Monroe Railroad Co., auctioned the first lots of land to establish a new town. The site was a promising one because it was to be the intersection of a north/south and east/west rail line, located on what was then the border between Henry and Pike Counties. In 1843, the State of Georgia granted a charter to the city of Griffin. She instituted her own city government in 1845.

Griffin is a small city, rich in southern tradition and history. The downtown district has a friendly, established atmosphere, made up of lovely buildings constructed predominantly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among those places not to be missed are: The N.B. Brewery Drug Store—one of the oldest buildings downtown, this drug store was started by a Confederate doctor following the Civil War; Bailey's Building—constructed in 1892, is a noteworthy example of decorative brick and metalwork of the period; the Lewis-Mills House and the Prichard-Moore-Goodrich House—both beautiful homes were built around 1850 and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and the Sherman Opera House—constructed in 1870, it was the site of a dry goods store on one floor and the city theater on another.

Griffin, however, is not a town that time forgot. On the contrary, she is a very future-oriented community, with many healthy, competitive businesses, a thriving textile industry, good schools, and a concerned and active populace. Dundee Mills Inc., one of the largest employers in the Sixth District, is located in Griffin.

True to their enthusiastic, civic-minded nature, the citizens of Griffin have planned a creative variety of activities to celebrate their uncoming 150th birthday. Griffin's 150th Celebration Committee and the Great Griffin Mayfling Committee have joined forces to arrange kangaroo courts, made up of Celebration Belle Chapter members and Brothers of Brush Chapter members, which will promenade in period costumes at different locations in town. The high school will have a celebration dance. The city park will hold a Mayfling Golf Tournament, and a local bank and a running club will sponsor a 5K race in honor of the sesquicentennial.

On May 5, the city of Griffin will host a 150th birthday parade through downtown Griffin. That same day the 2-day Mayfling Arts and Crafts Fair will begin at city park. The Kiwanis will sponsor a tractor-truck pull at the fairgrounds, and the Griffin-Spalding Airport will hold a fly-in with antique airplanes and a dance that night. Later in May, the city plans to put on a play at Memorial Stadium about Griffin's history and to sponsor a commemorative tennis tournament at city park.

It is a great pleasure for me to represent the fine community of Griffin in the U.S. House of Representatives. I want to take this opportunity to commend the citizens of Griffin for their unending dedication to the growth and well-being of their town. I would also urge my colleagues and others to visit this wonderful place just south of Atlanta.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important occasion, the 25th anniversary of the Foster Grandparent Program.

The Foster Grandparent Program has been operating at the national level since 1965 and its mission has been, and continues to be, to promote personal relationships between low-income persons aged 60 or over and children possessing special or unique needs. As of 1988, the program had approximately 19,000 foster grandparents serving 65,000 children across the Nation.

In Louisville and Jefferson County, the Foster Grandparent Program has been operating over the past 18 years. The Louisville and Jefferson County chapter currently has 95 senior citizen participants working with approximately 250 exceptional children.

In addition to working with children who have been abused, neglected, underprivileged or in the juvenile justice system, the Louisville and Jefferson County Foster Grandparent Program is now reaching out to children at risk of substance abuse. Senior citizens are dutifully equipped to help these youths face the hardships of substance abuse. I commend the Foster Grandparent Program for implementing this important initiative.

Mr. Speaker, it is certainly encouraging to see the spirit of voluntarism in action. For the past 25 years, the Foster Grandparent Program has employed a winning formula by matching the Nation's senior citizens with children having special needs. Let us hope the next 25 years are even more successful.

COMMEMORATING REV. NORBERT BIBEALD, C.S.V.

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the honoree for the Bishop Gorman High School's 1990 "Spring Fling," Rev. Norbert Bibeald C.S.V. This annual event, to be held on April 28, 1990, will honor the Reverend Bibeald for his unselfish contributions and dedication to the children and families of Bishop Gorman High School.

Born and raised in Hartford, CT, Father Bibeald joined the Viatian Fathers, Clerics of St. Viator, in 1948. In 1952, he graduated from

St. Ambrose College and went on to teach at Cathedral High School in Springfield, IL, for 1 year. From 1953 to 1958 he attended Catholic University in Washington, DC. It was during this time that he was ordained to the Priesthood and he received his master's degree in physics.

He began teaching physics and math at Spalding High School in Peoria, IL in 1957, and in 1959 he transferred to Allean High School in Rock Island, IL. In 1962 he taught at McNamara High School in Kankakee, IL where he also served as the athletic director and dean of students. In 1967 he became principal at St. Viator's High School in Chicago, IL. And finally, in 1968, Father Bibeald came to Bishop Gorman High School in Las Vegas. For the next 21 years he taught physics and coached various sports committing himself to the students, the school, and the community. In 1989 he transferred to Bishop Brady High School in Concord, NH.

Among the many honors Father Bibeald has received throughout his years of education, he is probably the best known for holding the western indoor record for being the life of the party. Another dubious achievement Father Bibeald can claim is his first name basis with most gold courses in North America. I have heard it said many times during Father Bibeald's tenure at Bishop Gorman, "if you can throw it * * * catch it * * * hit it * * * or pitch it * * * Father Bibeald will be there." Truly, Father Bibeald has been one of the most well respected and admired faculty members ever to grace the halls of Bishop Gorman High School. His students all hold him in high acclaim and affection because they know he truly cares about each and every one of them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Father Bibeald for his well-deserved recognition in outstanding contributions and loyalty to Bishop Gorman and to the Las Vegas community. Father Norbert Bibeald, C.S.V., serves as an inspiration to us all.

THE NATIONAL EXCELLENCE OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, DENMARK, WI, CHAPTER

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize an outstanding group of young people in Wisconsin: The Future Farmers of America, Denmark, WI, chapter. This chapter has an extraordinarily distinguished record of achievement in preparing young people to become good citizens and skilled farmers.

The Denmark chapter of Future Farmers of America is a national leader in community service, programming, and agricultural safety training. Out of 8,200 chapters nationwide, the Denmark group is the only chapter to receive FAA's prestigious gold rating in all three of these national chapter award programs.

What's more, they have accomplished this feat each of the last 5 years.

The family farm has been a backbone of the American tradition, and a key element of the Wisconsin economy. Carrying on that proud tradition is a priority for our Nation, and that is exactly what the Future Farmers of America seek to ensure.

I commend the Future Farmers of America for preparing the next generation of agricultural leaders, and I congratulate the young people of the Denmark chapter on their consistent record of winning awards for serving others and cultivating leadership skills. The chapter fosters and encourages values of public service, responsible community leadership, skilled agricultural practices, and farm safety.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cite these Future Farmers of America for the fine example they have set for the State of Wisconsin and for the Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. CLINTON L. PAGANO

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Clinton Pagano who is being honored for his many dedicated years and extraordinary accomplishments on the New Jersey State Police Force.

Col. Clinton Pagano is a lifelong resident of New Jersey where he and his wife Audrey raised a family of three boys. Not only did he strive to protect the citizens of New Jersey, but he also defended our country in the final days of World War II in the U.S. Army and during the Korean conflict in the U.S. Marine Corps.

The year 1952 marks the beginning of Colonel Pagano's very distinguished career with the New Jersey State Police working on general assignment in the central New Jersey area. His exceptional advancement in law enforcement shows his dedication to public security and enforcement of law and order.

As an extremely ambitious person, within 2 years he became a detective and was quickly assigned as a field investigator with the auto theft unit. He had the opportunity to work on special assignments of the attorney general's office, and he also was a confidential investigation aide for the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Colonel Pagano continued to expand his horizons by becoming a captain for the narcotic's bureau, and a year later he was promoted to the position of assistant supervisor of the criminal investigation section. In the succeeding years, he also increased his knowledge of the management of law enforcement and criminal justice systems in classes he attended in New York, Maryland, and Northwestern Universities.

Three years later, Gov. Brendan T. Byrne nominated Captain Pagano as the ninth colonel and superintendent of the State police, and the New Jersey Senate unanimously approved him.

Some of his many remarkable accomplishments include his great efforts to recruit female troopers, to establish an urban crime fighting detail, and to become the State director of civil defense and disaster control.

Among many of the positions Colonel Pagano has held, he was elected to sit as general chairman of the Division of State and Provincial Police for the term of 1981-82. His career did not end there. He then was renominated by Gov. Thomas Kean as superintendent of the New Jersey State Police.

During his tenure, the New Jersey State Police has become the most widely diversified and efficient policing unit in the Nation, and it now has over 90 different programs.

I call on my colleagues to join with me, and the people of New Jersey, in extending our gratitude and appreciation to Colonel Pagano for the outstanding and enthusiastic devotion that he has made to law enforcement.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO AUSTIN J. MACARTHUR, RETIRING EDUCATOR

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride and admiration that I rise today to salute an outstanding educator, administrator, coach, and athletic official who has truly distinguished himself during the past four decades.

I am speaking of Austin J. MacArthur of Clifton, NJ, who is retiring this year after 40 years as a guiding force in the Belleville, NJ, school system in my Eighth Congressional District. Mr. MacArthur will be honored for a lifetime of achievement with a testimonial dinner on Thursday, April 26, at the Friar Tuck in Cedar Grove, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I know this event will be a source of great pride, not only to Austin MacArthur himself, but to his devoted family; his wife of 39 years, Joyce; his children, Patricia, Richard, Kenneth and Mark, and his grandchildren, Brian and Kristin Loughlin.

Mr. Speaker, Austin MacArthur has maintained such an active life, it is hard to know where to begin when recounting his numerous achievements. Following a tour of duty with the U.S. Navy during World War II where he served on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Croatan* CVE 25, he attended Montclair State College, earning his BA degree in business education and physical education in 1950. Two years later he earned his masters degree in personnel and guidance.

Austin J. MacArthur spent his 40-year education career making an enormous contribution to the Belleville school system. He spent 14 years at Belleville High School, 11 as a business education teacher and 3 as vice principal, before becoming principal at School Three, a position he has held for the past 26 years.

Along with his contributions as a teacher and administrator, Austin J. MacArthur was also widely known for his work as an athletic coach and as a sports official.

At Belleville High School he served as the head track coach, guiding his squad to championships at the county and State levels; as head cross country coach; as assistant basketball coach and as freshman basketball coach. Austin MacArthur has also been extremely active in baseball, having served as a coach on the Little League, Babe Ruth League, American Legion, and Metropolitan League, of which he served as commissioner.

Among his many activities, Mr. Speaker, Austin J. MacArthur was perhaps best known as one of the top basketball officials both in New Jersey and around the Nation. Collectively, he officiated in 10 National Invitation Tournaments and handled one NIT championship game. He also officiated in 10 Holiday Festival Tournaments at Madison Square Garden in New York, also handling one championship game, and he officiated in four NCAA tournaments.

Mr. Speaker, Austin MacArthur also was the referee for a dozen New Jersey High School State Tournament championship games and for 10 Essex County Tournament championship. He also excelled as a football referee, officiating in six New Jersey High School State Tournament championship games.

Among Austin J. MacArthur's many awards and citations, he has received the New Jersey College Basketball Coaches Trophy for outstanding contributions to basketball, and the Corrigan Award of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials [IAABO] Board No. 33 for his contributions to basketball. He also served as president of Board No. 33 IAABO, as international chairperson of the rules examination committee of the IAABO and as an Atlantic 10 Basketball Conference observer and evaluator of basketball officials.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Austin J. MacArthur has continued to strive for excellence regardless of his field of endeavor, whether it be as a teacher, administrator, coach or athletic official. In this regard, he has served as an important role model and influence on the youth of Belleville and of New Jersey, and has truly made his community and State, and our Nation a better place to live.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LT. COMDR. SHAW COHE

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Comdr. Shaw Cohe will be leaving his position as the Navy's Congressional Liaison Officer for Acquisition and Contracts this week. Lieutenant Commander Cohe has been selected to serve as the Military Assistant to the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. He has provided extraordinary support for the Members of the House of Representatives and if his current performance is any indication he will be of invaluable assistance to the acquisition leadership of DOD.

Lieutenant Commander Cohe has provided outstanding support to my office and to the Readiness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, which I chair. His dedication

and commitment to the Navy and the Congress of the United States were consistently demonstrated as was his technical expertise concerning a host of issues and inquiries. I would also like to thank Lieutenant Commander Cohe again on behalf of my constituents for his outstanding support of our procurement seminars in Pensacola and Panama City.

It gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Lieutenant Commander Cohe and to wish him fair winds and following seas in his new assignment.

FLORIDA ECIA AWARD WINNERS

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of schools in my community which have been honored for their successes in education.

I am referring to 58 public and private elementary schools in Hillsborough County, FL, which recently were honored as "Top Gun" schools. The award acknowledges their special achievements with remedial reading and mathematics classes. Hillsborough County's ECIA chapter 1 basic program made the awards based on statewide standardized test scores.

As you know, ECIA stands for the Education Consolidation Improvement Act, the largest Federal-aid-to-education program in history. ECIA chapter 1 classes provide instructional help in reading and math over and above what usually is provided for all students. Congratulations are in order for the ECIA program, which coordinates remedial learning programs around the Nation. In recognition of this group's local achievements, the Hillsborough County School Board declared the week of March 19-23, 1990, ECIA Week.

Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, I would like to insert the names of these outstanding schools, and their principals, with my heartfelt thanks and best wishes.

School and principal:

Broward Elementary, Beverly DeMott.
Bryan Elementary, O. Jack McMillan.
Cahoon Elementary, Beverly Parslow.
Christ the King, Sister Judith Suprys.
Clair Mel Elementary, Phyllis Wagers.
Cleveland Elementary, Phyllis R. Lee.
Crestwood Elementary, Patsy Sissle.
DeSoto Elementary, Rose Marie Chillura.
Dunbar Elementary, Geraldine Smith.
Edison Elementary, Sylvia H. Hornsby.
Egypt Lake Elementary, Larry Moore.
Forest Hills Elementary, Susan Turner.
Foster Elementary, Kenneth Cathcart.
Grady Elementary, Faye Pages.
Graham Elementary, James Pardo.
Incarnation School, Sister Eugene Schneider.
Jackson Elementary, James Rodgers.
Just Elementary, Lois Bowers.
Kenly Elementary, Deborah Coyle.
Knights Elementary, Sadye Martin.
Lanier Elementary, Carolyn Luis.
Lincoln Elementary, JoAnn H. Shaw.
Lockhart Elementary, Geraldine Ervin.
Lomax Elementary, Flossie Geathers.
Lopez Elementary, Harris Q. Carter.

Mabry Elementary, Joseph Trumbach.
Mary Help of Christians, Father John Nazzaro.

McDonald Elementary, Shirley Gonzalez-Day.

Mort Elementary, JoAnn McNeil.
Mt. Calvary School, Elisa Young.
Oak Park Elementary, Jack E. Davis.
Orange Grove Elementary, Vella C. Pedrero.

Pinecrest Elementary, Martha Hood.
Potter Elementary, Brenda D. Thompson.
Riverview Elementary, Sheila Jarsonbeck.
Robinson Elementary, Dennis Higgins.
Roland Park Elementary, Anthony J. Perrone.

Roosevelt Elementary, Helen Cathcart.
Sacred Heart Academy, Sister Joan Bocklet.

Seminole Elementary, Ruth Ann Reynolds.

Shaw Elementary, Earl Whitlock.
Shore Elementary, Olan Hill.
St. Joseph School, Sister Mary Terzo.
St. Lawrence School, Maureen Hansma.
St. Patrick School, Robert Kenel.
Sulphur Springs Elementary, Stephanie Moffitt.

Tampa Bay Boulevard Elementary, Mary Lasris.

Thonotosassa Elementary, Sylvia McMillan.

Tinker Elementary, N. Jean Leone.
Town & Country Elementary, Barbara Santana.

Twin Lakes Elementary, Mary Libroth.
Villa Madonna School, Sister Theresa Kelly.

West Shore Elementary, Harriet Foundas.
West Tampa Elementary, Carl L. Barone.
Williams Elementary, Eloise Cabrera.
Wilson Elementary, R. Joyce Gatlin.
Wimauma Elementary, Beny Peretz.
Belle Witter Elementary, Phyllis Leidy.

IN MEMORY OF THE DIVINE AND SASSY SARAH VAUGHAN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of a national treasure in the passing of jazz vocalist Sarah Vaughan. Known variously as "The Divine Sarah," "The Divine One," "Sassy" and "Sass," Sarah Vaughan has been described as "the most important singer to emerge from the bop era." A consummate jazz singer, Vaughan achieved enormous popularity among both jazz and pop audiences, blurring the lines between the two idioms with the immense talent and integrity she brought to both. The depth of her musical understanding and her sensitivity to the new wave of jazz music found expression in her singing and allowed the Divine Sarah to escape the disdain handed many singers—especially those who forsake jazz for pop music—by the jazz faithful. It is testament to her mastery of jazz concepts that, despite her meanderings, she always retained the deep respect and adoration of jazz musicians, her first and constant admirers.

Born in Newark, NJ, on March 27, 1924, Sarah Lois Vaughan studied piano from the age of 7 and was singing and playing organ at Zion Baptist Church by age 12. She earned

entry into the jazz world by winning first prize for her rendition of "Body and Soul" in an amateur contest at Harlem's famed Apollo Theater. Stirred by her performance, singer Billy Eckstine, then with the Earl Hines Band, championed the young singer and implored Hines to hire her. Hines acquiesced and the 18-year-old Vaughan joined the group as a singer and second pianist. Her first professional performance was with the Hines group at the Apollo Theater in 1943. She had just turned 19.

Not long afterward, Eckstine left the Earl Hines Band, accompanied by Sarah, to lead his own group. Composed of such legendary jazz innovators as Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, Art Blakey, Budd Johnson and Miles Davis, the Eckstine band was a pioneering organization in which the imminent bebop revolution gestated. The band lasted only 3 years, but it would leave an indelible stamp on American music—and on Sarah Vaughan who received her training among some of the most brilliant musicians of the era.

The quality of Vaughan's own musicianship was such that her first recording experience was not as a vocalist, but as a pianist with trumpeter Gillespie and alto saxophonist Parker. Vaughan would point out that her vocal style was influenced more by horn players than by other singers. This was evident in her mastery of lyric phrasing and scat-singing and in her ability to alter a melody in subtle, unprecedented ways which bespoke a thorough harmonic understanding. Yet, the voice which conveyed this knowledge and skill was nothing short of amazing in and of itself. Sassy's was a voice of incredible range, richness and pitch. And, while they recognized her as exceptional from the very start, Vaughan's listeners were amazed and delighted to hear her smoky contralto register become steadily richer, her middle register retain its warm, lyrical tone, and her upper register remain true and pure as the years progressed. It has often been noted by aficionados of both jazz and European classical music that she possessed a voice of operatic calibre.

Notable among Vaughan's early recordings is "Lover Man," recorded with Dizzy and Bird in 1945. "It's Magic" (1947) was her first hit record and placed her squarely on the road to stardom. Other songs recorded by Vaughan include "You're Blase," "If You Could See Me Now," "I Cover the Waterfront," "Body and Soul," "Tenderly," "Everything I Have Is Yours," "I'll Remember April," "Easy Living," "I Remember Clifford," "Here's That Rainy Day," "Misty," "Perdido" and "Don't Blame Me."

During her 47-year professional career, Sarah performed and recorded with nearly every recognizable name in the world of jazz, and in a variety of musical settings and formats—from big bands and small jazz sets to philharmonics. While the small jazz set offered the most fertile setting for displaying her considerable talents, she was comfortable in any musical situation and able to keep even the largest audiences spellbound with her dynamic renditions of jazz standards and popular ballads. Vaughan received Esquire's new artist award for 1947, first place in the Down Beat

readers' poll for best female jazz vocalist from 1947-1952 and a Grammy for best vocal jazz performance, female, for "Gershwin, Live!" in 1982.

As early as 1957, it was said that Sarah Vaughan possessed "the finest voice ever applied to jazz." Few challenged the assertion then, and 33 years later it seems nearly axiomatic. For many of us who have traced her development and delighted in the vocal exploits of Sarah Vaughan over the years, the death of the Divine One marks and end of an elegant era. I ask you to join me today in celebrating the life and works of a towering figure in the world of American music. Sarah Vaughan will be sorely missed and warmly remembered by the millions whose lives she enriched through song.

BISON BASKETBALL—A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the college basketball team that won more games than any college team in America the past two seasons, and a team that proved during the decade of the 1980's to be one of the best in the history of the game. That team is the David Lipscomb University Bisons, from my hometown of Nashville, TN.

The Bisons record during the 1980's is incredible. They won 306 basketball games and lost only 63. Five times the Bisons participated in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics National Tournament and won the NAIA National Championship in 1985-86.

Let me begin by saluting the Bison coaching staff. Coach Don Meyer recently completed his 15th year as head coach of the Lipscomb men's basketball program. Last season the Bisons compiled a 41 to 5 record, becoming the first 4-year college program to ever win 40 or more games. Meyer was named NAIA coach of the year in 1989-90.

Under Meyer's guiding hand, the Bisons won 30 or more games five times during the past decade, capturing six conference titles, and five district titles. Nine Bison players were named All Americans, and most importantly, Coach Meyer's emphasis on academics was reflected in four players being named NAIA Scholar Athletes.

The Sports Information Office at David Lipscomb, who helped provide information for this tribute, says, "Don Meyer's name will always be synonymous with the building of the David Lipscomb University basketball program. His impact has been one of gigantic proportion."

Much credit for success of the Bison program also goes to Assistant Coach Ralph Turner. In his fifth year as Meyer's assistant, Turner has been instrumental in developing the Bison basketball camp into the largest basketball camp in the country.

Meyer is also assisted by Student Assistant Coach Jason Shelton and student coaches Marty Cobb, Jon Fous, John Martin, Ritchie Pickens, Paul Rogers, Robert Sain, and Chiffonda Washington.

And now the players.

Phillip Neil Hutcheson.

Phillip Hutcheson stands alone among NAIA basketball players. And even though the NAIA does not receive the national publicity larger colleges get, Phillip Hutcheson deserves to be mentioned in the same breath as any "big-name" college player who ever suited up for a game.

Hutcheson finished his career as college basketball's all-time leading scorer with 4,106 points. Setting an example for every player who ever follows him, Phillip managed to break just about every record which existed * * * while maintaining a perfect 4.0 grade point average. Phillip is only the third player in NAIA history to be named a four-time All American. The list of awards Phillip has gathered during his 4-year career at Lipscomb is awesome and simply too lengthy to mention.

The 1989-90 Bison season marked the close of three other brilliant careers at Lipscomb. Marcus Brodie, a 6 foot 3 inch guard from Florence, AL; Wade Tomlinson, a 6 foot 1 inch guard from Decatur, AL and Darren Henrie, a 6 foot 6 inch forward from Brentwood, TN. The four seniors ended their careers with a combined 139-16 record.

Darren Henrie was selected 1st team NAIA All American, scored 3004 career points and became the NAIA career three point shooter. Henrie and Hutcheson combined for 7,110 points and 2,046 rebounds, more than any teammates to ever play college basketball.

Marcus Brodie broke NAIA National records for season and career steals.

Wade Tomlinson finished his illustrious career with over 1,700 points.

The Bison roster also included outstanding players Pete Froedden, Greg Thompson, Shannon Terry, Scott Waston, Brian Ayers, Tracey Scales, Rob Browne, Jerry Meyer, and Greg Eubanks.

Redshirt players were Mark Campbell, and Daniel Dennison, Gerald Lyle, and John Pierce.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting one of the finest basketball and athletic organizations in the United States, the David Lipscomb University Bisons. This team's winning attitude, enthusiasm and focus on academics is certainly worthy of congressional recognition.

I'd like to conclude my tribute to the Bisons with the definition of a Bison basketball player. The definition, furnished by the school, could also have application as a definition for Members of Congress.

A BISON BASKETBALL PLAYER

A David Lipscomb University basketball player can come in any size, shape or color. There is no common denominator, except a love for the game and a desire to get the most out of his abilities. He is not only proud of his strengths, but understands his weaknesses. He is first of all concerned with the good of his team and knows that individual recognition will come through team excellence.

A David Lipscomb University basketball player has the enthusiasm of an evangelist; the discipline of a monk; the heart of a warrior; and never loses the honesty and character of a small boy.

He appreciates the support of thousands of fans, but he is much more aware of the example he is setting for some small boy

watching him from the sideline. He is happy when he scores a basket, but never forgets that a teammate threw him the ball. While he never lets up at either end of the floor, the other team is not his real opponent; it is the full extent of his own potential that he is always playing against. He lets the referees, with the occasional assistance from his coach, do the officiating.

A David Lipscomb University basketball player is made and not born. He is constantly striving to reach his potential knowing that he will bypass other players who cannot withstand the strain of this quest for excellence. He realizes that the challenges and competition of today's game will better prepare him for tomorrow's world. He knows that the true measure of his performance is not recorded in wins and losses, but in how much of himself he has given to the game.

A David Lipscomb University basketball player never realizes when the odds are stacked against him. He can only be defeated by a clock that happens to run out of time. He is what a small boy wants to become and what an old man can remember with great pride that he once was.

NEW JERSEY SYMPHONY: CHOSEN AS RESIDENT ENSEMBLE FOR ADARE FESTIVAL

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in announcing an historic musical event. The first annual Adare Festival in County Limerick, Ireland, will welcome conductor Hugh Wolff and the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra [NJSO] this summer, marking the first time an American symphony ensemble has been invited to become a resident ensemble in Europe.

From July 13 to 29, this artistic delegation from the State of New Jersey will perform a series of nine concerts on the grounds of Adare Manor, one of the great historic and architectural jewels of Ireland, and indeed, of all Europe.

Such an event invites the participation of exceptional artists. The NJSO will be joined by such outstanding soloists as James Galway, Julian Lloyd Webber, Barry Douglas, John O'Connor, Lucy Sheldon, Phil Coulter, Kim Kashkashian, and The Chieftains.

Visitors to Adare Manor will also see performances by the National Symphony Orchestra of Dublin, and the Radio-Television Erin Philharmonic Choir of Ireland, 150 of the finest voices to be found on the Emerald Isle.

This invitation comes as a tribute to the rich tradition of artistic expression in New Jersey. The NJSO was founded in 1928, but traces of its heritage over a century, to the creation of the Eintracht Orchestra and Singing Society of Newark in 1846. With this event, the inaugural of the Adare Festival, I am confident that the arts will continue to blossom, in both New Jersey and in Ireland.

Many people deserve praise for organizing this festival, including the hosts of this event, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Kane of Summit, NJ, the honorary chairmen of this event, Gov. James Florio, and former Governors of New

Jersey: Brenden T. Byrne, William T. Cahill, Richard J. Hughes, Thomas H. Kean, Robert B. Meyner, and a committee of distinguished Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that this event will soon develop a history of its own. Thousands of Europeans and Americans gathering together to celebrate our common artistic heritage will not go unnoticed.

TAX POLICY CONCERNS DEALING WITH APPROPRIATE USE OF FUNDS

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation the purpose of which is to address tax policy concerns dealing with the appropriate use of funds which are released when municipal bonds are advance refunded. The specific bond issue that gave rise to my concerns is the much-publicized Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority's 1990A Series and 1990B Series Capital Appreciation Sewer Revenue Bonds. The structure of that issue calls into question whether an unwarranted arbitrage opportunity is created when funds released by the advance refunding are invested, at approximately the same time as the refunding, in contracts which substantially guarantee a yield which is materially higher than the yield on the refunding bonds.

Before discussing the particular provisions of the legislation, let me digress for a moment. When I first began to assume a leadership role in the municipal bond area, I promised to seek relief in areas where I saw convincing proof that the tax law was inhibiting the ability of State and local governments to finance legitimate public projects. On the other hand, I said I would neither tolerate nor defend questionable industry practices. If problems arose, I promised to step forward with measured responses to stop them.

I think last year's legislative record speaks for itself. The 2-year exception to the arbitrage rebate provisions was supported by the Treasury Department and the Congress to provide State and local governments relief from the complex and overly burdensome arbitrage rebate regulations. At the same time, the "hedge bond" provision was a measured response to a type of municipal bond issue which at best promoted early issuance and which in too many cases could possibly have resulted in no public project being financed at all.

My goal in examining the financing structure in question was not to produce legislation to eliminate advance refundings or to require that State and local governments must be "broke to borrow." Advance refundings are important tools used by State and local governments to achieve legitimate interest rate savings, to restructure debt service, and to supersede existing bond covenants. But, advance refundings by their very nature require close scrutiny because they burden the market with multiple bond issues for the same project costs.

The structure that gives rise to my legislation uses capital appreciation bonds [CAB's] to advance refund an existing issue of tax-exempt bonds. The use of the CAB's creates a window whereby funds pledged for the payment of debt service on the refunded bonds are both released from the lien of the refunded bonds and rendered temporarily unnecessary to the payment of debt service on the refunding bonds. At approximately the same time as the refunding bonds are issued, the issuer enters into a forward purchase contract. Under the terms of the contract, as the released funds arise, they must be used to purchase investment property the yield on which is substantially guaranteed when the contract is made. The yield on that investment property materially exceeds the yield on the refunding bonds. By reason of the refunding, the released funds are made available for a use other than the payment of debt service on the refunded bonds or are not expected to be used to pay debt service on the refunded bonds until a later time.

It is neither the advance refunding nor the use of CAB's that raises tax policy concerns. It is the combination of those two factors coupled with the investment of the released funds in substantially guaranteed higher yielding investments as a part of the same overall transaction that resulted in my desire to examine the structure.

The financing structure which precipitated this legislation is very complex and, is not one entered into by most state and local governments or financing authorities. A complaint that I have heard in the past is that legislative responses are drafted without a full understanding of the particular transaction or practice which is in question. I am very pleased with the process which led to the development of this legislation. Before drawing conclusions, we met with bond counsel to gain a complete understanding of the transaction and their reasoning for structuring the transaction the way they did. Then all interested parties, including representatives from the Treasury Department, met to craft a legislative response. While I leave it to them to determine the propriety of prior transactions, I believe this legislation clarifies the tax policy direction for future transactions.

The general way the legislation addresses the tax policy concerns raised by the financing structure described above is to provide that such a financing will be viewed as a device under section 149(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if certain criteria are met. To meet the definition of a device for these purposes, the following three criteria must be present: (1) there must be an advance refunding, (2) the advance refunding must result in released funds, and (3) within 90 days before or after the date of issue of the refunding bonds the issuer enters into a contract for the purchase of investment property with the released funds which substantially guarantees a yield on the investment property that is materially higher than the yield on the refunding bonds. My bill is not intended to affect the tax treatment of released funds invested in an escrow for the refunded bonds. Nor is it intended to affect the tax treatment of a reserve or replacement fund for the refunding bonds to the extent it is transferred to serve as a re-

serve or replacement fund for the refunding bonds.

As with any legislation, there are always questions about definitions for certain terms or what is meant by the use of certain phrases. I will do my best to address as many of these questions as possible in advance. No doubt, there will be further comments and questions from practitioners, which I welcome. For purposes of this legislation, "refunded bonds" are bonds of a prior issue the principal of, or interest on, which is paid from the proceeds of a later bond issue. An example of a "contract" within the scope of the bill is what is commonly known as a guaranteed investment contract, or GIC. Determination that an investment contract provides a guaranteed yield is not precluded by any provisions of the Contract containing commercially normal exceptions to the guaranteed yield.

I believe this legislation is an even handed response to the problems which were presented by this particular type of transaction. I have tried to be receptive to complaints that I have heard that Congress frequently crafts overly broad responses to solve narrowly focused problems. The only problem with measured responses is that there are always individuals who will try to find new ways to circumvent the legislative fix. If this occurs in this particular instance—it will be at your own risk—because this legislation can be broadened at any time in the future. By attempting to find new ways around this legislation you not only put your particular transaction at risk, but also endanger the goodwill which is continuing to grow between practitioners and the Members and staffs of the tax writing committees.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TROOP 320

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, for the past 50 years, Rehobeth United Methodist Church has sponsored a Boy Scout troop and Cub Scout pack. On Sunday, April 22, 1990, there will be a special ceremony to recognize this golden anniversary.

For the past 50 years, Rehobeth United Methodist Church, which is located in our congressional district, has sponsored Boy Scout Troop 320 and Cub Scout Pack 320. Hundreds of boys and young men have become Scouts thanks to the sponsorship of the church and the dedicated volunteers who have assisted with the program. As a former Boy Scout, I have great affection for those who participate in Scouting and great admiration for those who work with Scouts.

April 22 has been designated as "Scout Sunday" to honor the 50th anniversary of Troop 320. Among the highlights will be a demonstration of Scouting skills. One of the original founders of the troop, Mr. King Gregg, will be participating in the ceremony. Also scheduled to be there is Mr. Earl McGee, who was the scoutmaster from 1945 to 1951, and the current Scoutmaster Mr. Dale Showalter. There will be an Eagle Scout ceremony on the

same day for the latest member of Troop 320 to receive Scouting's highest honor, Jeff Wise. In fact, in the 50-year history of Troop 320, there have been two dozen Eagle Scouts, quite an accomplishment for a troop of its size.

Special thanks must go to Rehoboth United Methodist Church for its long sponsorship of Troop 320 and Cub Scout Pack 320. Congratulations to Rev. Bruce Hobson, the minister of the church, and Mr. Ray Barbee, the chairman of the board of trustees, for their leadership. Also, a special note of thanks to Mr. Mark Floyd Reynolds II, for coordinating this 50th anniversary celebration.

Hundreds have benefited by belonging to Troop 320 and Pack 320 during these past five decades. This long and illustrious history would not have been possible without the assistance of the many scoutmasters and parents who gave of their time and talents to make Troop 320 and Pack 320 among the best in the country. On behalf of the people of the Sixth District of North Carolina, congratulations on your 50th anniversary. Best wishes for many more years of successful Scouting.

FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY ABIGAIL S. TIMME LIBRARY DEDICATION

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ferris State University and their commitment to quality education. On March 31, 1990, a dedication ceremony was held at the school for the renovation and naming of the Abigail S. Timme Library.

Abigail Timme, born Abigail Smith in 1890, was a most impressive woman. She graduated from Ferris Institute in 1912 in the secretarial studies curriculum and received a special recommendation from the founding father of the university, President Woodbridge N. Ferris. After graduation from Ferris Institute, Abigail worked for Burke & Gay Furniture Co. in Grand Rapids, MI, and then went on to join the secretarial staff of Joseph Ware and Bernard Baruch in Washington, DC. In 1921 she accepted a position with Continental Casualty Co. in Chicago, one of the Nation's largest insurance firms. There she met and married her husband, Ernst Timme, with she worked closely in helping design and implement many of the firm's development projects.

Although many miles separated Abigail from Ferris Institute, she continued to make contributions to Ferris Institute for its needy and worthy students. In 1977, this distinguished alumni received the honorary degree of doctorate of humane letters from Ferris State College. Her generous contributions continued until her death in October 1987.

The renovation project at Ferris State University was made possible through the final gift of the Timme Trust Fund, which was administered by former President Robert Ewigleben and board trustee Dr. Clifford Larson. Ferris State University now has the ability to expand their automation system and focus on

the special needs of their students to afford them a quality, long-term education.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House, if Abigail were alive today I am positive she would be most honored by the efforts being exhibited by President Helen Popovich, the board of control, and the faculty at Ferris State University. Please join me in applauding their hard work and dedication. I wish them continued success in their endeavors.

AMERICA WEST HEADS EAST

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Transportation is currently considering a request by Arizona's home-grown airline, America West Airlines, to extend its service to Tokyo, Japan. The new service will provide Arizona and the Southwestern United States with improved access to the Pacific Basin. It will also provide major economic opportunities to the State of Arizona.

In awarding the rights, the Department must be sure that a carrier has both the capacity to provide the service and the will to actually establish the service if the authority is granted. America West is ready and willing to provide that service.

Moreover, if the rights are granted to America West, I am confident that the Department will find a very receptive business community in Arizona ready and willing to stand by the airline. In fact, in the past week and a half, the State's business leaders have flooded my office with calls and letters in support of America West's proposal.

Mr. Speaker, these rights represent a valuable asset. I urge the Department's careful consideration of America West's application.

**CONGRESSMAN TOBY ROTH
NOMINATED FOR HONOR FOR
NAVY INVESTIGATION**

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues will recall that during 1988 and 1989, Congressman TOBY ROTH conducted an investigation of a disturbing pattern of deaths among Navy personnel who were undergoing high-risk training. Congressman ROTH's year-long investigation resulted in major safety improvements in an attempt to reduce a death rate which had reached one fatality every 8 weeks over the preceding 3-year period. Navy training is now safer as a result of TOBY ROTH's work.

The investigation began after the death in early March 1988, of Lee Mirecki, a 19-year-old Navy trainee from Congressman ROTH's hometown of Appleton, WI. Lee died of heart failure after having been held under water by his Navy instructors, in an exercise that is now banned under the new safety rules.

What is not generally known is that Congressman ROTH pursued his inquiry in the face of repeated attempts by high-level Navy brass to whitewash the problem, halt the inquiry, and sidetrack the reforms.

Nevertheless, Congressman ROTH would not be dissuaded, and his efforts resulted in a major GAO study of training safety, the replacement of the Navy training chief, an end to life-threatening situations, and a startling public admission by the Pentagon that the Navy had tried to mislead the Congress about these deaths.

Now, TOBY ROTH's work on this case has earned him a nomination for the first annual Profile in Courage Award, to be given in President Kennedy's memory by the Kennedy Library Foundation. A citizen of Appleton, having followed the course of TOBY ROTH's work on the Navy deaths, has submitted the nomination, and wrote the letter which follows to the Appleton Post-Crescent. The Milwaukee Sentinel followed up with an article about the nomination, which I am also inserting.

For those of us in the Wisconsin delegation who supported TOBY ROTH in his efforts, and for those of us in the House who recognize that his is a contribution to improving our military and strengthening Congress' commitment to obtaining the truth for the American people, I salute TOBY ROTH for his work work.

[From the Appleton (WI) Post-Crescent,
Apr. 14, 1990]

**ROTH CITED FOR ROLE IN MIRECKI
INVESTIGATION**

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

The Feb. 25 edition of Parade magazine featured an article on the late President John F. Kennedy and his two, now grown, children. Caroline and John F. Kennedy Jr. plan to commemorate their father on May 29, the president's birthday, by announcing the first recipient(s) of the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award.

This award will be given to an American elected public official who has displayed exceptional political courage at great personal risk. The award will be \$25,000, to be shared if there is more than one winner. A 12-member committee will make the final decision.

I nominated Toby Roth, our member of Congress for the Eighth District of Wisconsin. Mr. Roth clearly demonstrated excellence as our public official when he pressured, persisted and pursued a full investigation regarding the death of the naval recruit, Lee Mirecki. After talking with representatives from the Toby Roth office, I learned of the great personal and professional risks Mr. Roth was faced with. My letter and supporting information have been submitted to the nomination committee.

Additional support from your readers would greatly improve our chances of Toby Roth receiving the award. He deserves the recognition and knowing his constituents support his efforts. I ask your readers to please send a note or letter acknowledging Toby Roth as the likely candidate to receive this year's Profile in Courage Award to:

Profile in Courage Award Committee,
John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, P.O.
Box 436, Boston, Mass. 02103.

MAGGIE O'NEIL,
Appleton.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Apr. 18, 1990]

ROTH RECEIVES NOMINATION FOR PROFILE IN COURAGE AWARD

WASHINGTON, DC.—More than 5,000 public officials—including Rep. Toby Roth (R-Wis.)—have been nominated for the first Profile in Courage award to be presented May 29, on the birthday of the late President John F. Kennedy, the director of the competition said Tuesday.

A number of Appleton residents have nominated Roth for his role in investigating the death of Lee Mirecki of Appleton, who died March 2, 1988, during rescue drill training at the Pensacola Naval Air Station.

The winner of the \$25,000 award will be selected by a 12-member committee working with the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation in Boston, said Erica Stern, director of the competition.

Roth said if he won, he would donate the \$25,000 to a charity in Mirecki's name.

"We received 5,000 pieces of mail in a two-week period," Stern said.

"It was gratifying to receive so many submissions from the people of this country at a time when it is widely believed that they are cynical about public service."

Many of the nominees, were local officials who are unknown outside their communities, she said. Some of the submissions ran to 100 pages.

Roth's nomination was made public in letters to the editor from residents of Appleton. The foundation has not released the names of nominees, but Stern said they have come from every state.

After Mirecki died, Roth disputed the Navy's account of the incident and sought investigations by the General Accounting Office and the Defense Department.

The House Armed Services Committee also pressed the case, and Congress adopted a Roth amendment to the 1989 defense spending bill that forced the Navy to admit the original account was misleading and to change training procedures.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the National Orange Show, held in my congressional district in San Bernardino. For its Diamond Jubilee, the Orange Show has chosen "It's Our 75th Time Around" as its theme. As in past years, the Orange Show will include something for everyone: Fun zones, livestock shows, stadium events, and top-name entertainment.

The National Orange Show has played an interesting role in the Inland Empire. In 1911, in San Bernardino County, a profitable 5-acre orange grove could be purchased for about \$300 down and \$25 a month. The citrus industry was booming. To promote locally grown citrus products, a group of businessmen staged the first Orange Show on March 6-11, 1911, beneath a tent at the corner of Fourth and E Streets. The show included fruit-stands, game booths, juggling clowns, agricultural assemblies, and music by the Bell Con-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

cert Orchestra. The first Orange Show was a success, planting the seeds for a wonderful annual tradition. Year after year the show grew bigger, attracting more visitors and more citrus exhibitors from across the country.

In 1992, the National Orange Show was established as a nonprofit organization. The following year it moved to its current location at the corner of Mill and E Streets, and the show's board of directors started making plans for permanent facilities. Except for a 5-year hiatus during World War II, the National Orange Show continued to grow, and is now the biggest annual event in the Inland Empire. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the National Orange Show on its Diamond Jubilee, which will be held for 11 days this month, from April 19 to 29.

MALCOLM G. WRIGHT

HON. MEL HANCOCK

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, this past week, our Nation lost a fine individual and I lost a personal friend of many years, Malcolm G. Wright of Springfield, MO.

Malcolm was a stalwart defender of the principles under which this Nation was founded. As such, he was always ready to enter the arena when individual initiative, integrity, and hard work were needed to move forward a civic or even a political project.

His friends and acquaintances mourn his loss. To his family, we extend our deepest sympathy.

WASTEFUL SPENDING

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the issue of H.R. 4404, the supplemental appropriations bill which the House considered on April 3, 1990.

As my colleagues are aware, I take my responsibilities with regard to the Federal budget deficit and wasteful spending very seriously. I believe the Federal Government should not be allowed to continue with these runaway spending programs. The Federal deficit must be brought under control and the budget process reformed.

For these reasons, I could not in good conscience support this supplemental appropriations bill.

In addition, many of the expenditures in this emergency bill were not emergencies at all. While I support many of the initiatives funded in this bill, I firmly believe they should be funded honestly during the normal appropriations process.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly favor many of the programs in H.R. 4404, however, I could not vote for a bill which I felt was too short term and was not fiscally responsible.

April 18, 1990

REGARDING THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE DOGS, INC.

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, Independence Dogs, Inc. of Chadds Ford, PA, will be celebrating its fifth anniversary on April 29. This is particularly significant because this organization truly embodies the charitable concept of public service.

Volunteers at Independence Dogs train canines to assist mobility-impaired individuals in all areas of living. These dogs allow our handicapped citizens the opportunity to negate any physical deficiency holding them back from leading an otherwise normal life.

I congratulate Independence Dogs on 5 successful years, and wish the continued success of its important work. Indeed, Chadds Ford certainly has a special point of light shining its good work throughout the region.

HONORING LT. COMDR. SHAW H. COHE, U.S. NAVY

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding efforts of Lt. Comdr. Shaw H. Cohe, U.S. Navy, as the Congressional Liaison Officer for Acquisition and Contracts with Congress.

Shaw was chosen for this demanding and important assignment based on his outstanding record as a naval officer and acquisition professional. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, the Naval War College, and the Navy's Acquisition Contracting Officer Development Program. He holds a master of business administration degree from George Washington University. In addition to his afloat service deployed overseas as a fully qualified Surface Warfare Supply Corps Officer on the U.S.S. *Wichita* (AOR-1) and the U.S.S. *Hull* (DD 945), Lieutenant Commander Cohe served in acquisition and contracting officer assignment at the Naval Air Systems Command, the Office of Naval Research/Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, DC and overseas at the Naval Supply Depot, Guam.

Lieutenant Commander Cohe has drawn on this extensive experience to be of great assistance in supporting the Committee on Armed Service Acquisition Policy Panel and more recently the Investigations Subcommittee with regard to numerous hearings, issues, and congressional factfinding missions. He has also been of great service to me and many in this body by assisting and advising our staffs and constituents in the most effective and proper means of conducting business with the Navy. Of particular note is Lieutenant Commander Cohe's program of congressionally sponsored procurement seminars which have been conducted on behalf of approxi-

mately 100 members of this body and have benefited tens of thousands of constituents.

It has come to my attention that Lieutenant Commander Cohe will soon assume duties as the Military Assistant to the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. I have no doubt Lieutenant Commander Cohe will continue his superlative work in his new assignment. A man of Lieutenant Commander Cohe's talent and dedication is rare indeed and it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO MARK DAVID BECK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a young man from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who has fulfilled the requirements of Eagle Rank of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mark David Beck, of Sunbury, will be presented with this honor on April 22. He is deserving of it. Mark holds a 4.0 academic average, plays on the basketball team, and is active in school and church activities.

A Boy Scout since 1986, he has been an assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, scribe, assistant patrol leader, and is currently a senior patrol leader. He was recently inducted into the Order of the Arrow.

His Eagle service project consisted of refurbishing and repainting the playground equipment of the Kenneth L. Bingham Memorial at the United Lutheran Church of Sunbury. This project will benefit children and area residents for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, we have seen what Scouting means in the lives of young men. We know it is more than learning how to build a campfire or tie a knot. Scouting means a love of the outdoors and appreciation of our environment; it teaches the spirit of serving others and self-respect. It teaches lessons that last a lifetime.

I am very proud that Mark Beck has worked so hard to attain this goal. His efforts are a fine reflection on America's youth.

LAWRENCE (MA) EAGLE-TRIBUNE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with honor that I rise today to pay honor to the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune newspaper on the celebration of their 100th anniversary.

The Lawrence Evening Tribune, forerunner of the present daily newspaper, debuted on April 12, 1890 and merged with the Lawrence Daily Eagle 69 years later. For the past 92 years, this local daily newspaper has been owned and operated by the Rogers family in the finest tradition of the fourth estate.

The Eagle-Tribune's commitment to excellence in the coverage of local, State, and national issues has made a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the democratic ideal of an educated and informed public. The city of Lawrence and the Merrimack Valley are the richer for the Trib's presence. And in 1988 the paper received well-deserved national recognition and distinction when it was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for General News Reporting.

I salute all of the employees and owners of the Trib whose century of dedicated service has so clearly contributed to the betterment of the Merrimack Valley. It is my great pleasure to congratulate the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune on its 100th anniversary and to wish it continued success in the next century.

TRIBUTE TO ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, JOHNSTOWN, PA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the congregation of St. Stephen's Church of Johnstown, PA, which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary on October 2, 1991.

Many Eastern Europeans were among the immigrants to the Johnstown area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, searching for new jobs and the unlimited opportunities that the United States had to offer. These new immigrants worked in the steel mills and coal mines, which formed the backbone of the rapid industrial development taking place in western Pennsylvania. They also brought their faith with them from their old homes, a faith which led to the founding of St. Stephen's Parish.

Johnstown has suffered through three disastrous floods in its history. Its houses of worship have been very important in beginning the healing process for the citizens of Johnstown after these tragic events. St. Stephen's, which itself was seriously damaged in the floods of 1936 and 1977, has been a rallying point for the community in these times of crisis, and has been one of the leaders in the rebuilding process which has shown the spirit of the city.

I would like to congratulate the parishioners of St. Stephen's on this upcoming anniversary. St. Stephen's has been an important part of the Johnstown community for the past century, and I wish all those involved with St. Stephen's well during the next 100 years of service to the people of Johnstown.

EXPANSION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing an exciting effort underway in my congressional district in Pennsylvania. The Dauphin County Li-

brary System is expanding two of its branches, enabling the libraries to serve more central Pennsylvania residents even better.

The importance of providing additional library space and more books is far reaching. America is quickly becoming a nation of television watchers rather than a nation of thoughtful, well-read citizens. But even more disturbing than this, we are forced to face the reality that too many people in this country cannot read directions on a map or instructions on a medicine bottle.

The good news is that as the campaign for literacy becomes more visible, people are not afraid or ashamed to admit that they cannot read. The result will be an increased willingness to seek help and assistance. The good news is also that recent studies show teenagers are reading more newspapers, magazines, and books.

However, we must work to ingrain in our children a love of reading, of knowledge, and of learning. From their earliest years we must expose them to the books containing that knowledge.

I am proud that the Dauphin County Library System will now help accomplish this vital goal.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again commend my colleagues Congressman KOSTMAYER and Congressman JOHN MILLER for organizing this very important annual commemoration, and for their continued vigilance on behalf of those seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Additionally, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews for their tireless work on behalf of Soviet Jewry, and in particular, for their deep commitment to the reunification of families arbitrarily separated by the Soviet Government.

Despite President Gorbachev's policies of perestroika and glasnost, freedom continues to remain elusive for many Soviet Jews. Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel has been set back this year by protest from the Arab community which contributed to the breakdown of negotiations between the two countries for direct air flights, and led to a brief hiatus in flights from Budapest to Israel—the only exit route now open.

For those who wish to emigrate to the United States, the picture is no rosier. Once again, the number of Soviet Jews wishing to enter the United States far outnumbers the number of visas available. And, since this year's visas have been especially earmarked for the hundreds of Soviet Jews still stranded in Italy, the long waiting lines for exit visas in Moscow have only become worse.

At a time of growing anti-Semitism and increased threats of programs by the Soviet ultranationalist organization Pamyat, it is increasingly important that we rededicate our-

selves to the cause of freeing Soviet Jews. As part of that effort, I would like to bring the case of Joseph and Alla Roginsky to the House's attention.

Joseph Roginsky, his wife Alla, and daughter Janna, are residents of Leningrad. They first applied to emigrate in May of 1989 but were refused only 3 months later by the Soviet Government for reasons of regime consideration.

This arbitrary decision by the Soviet government now separates Joseph and Alla Roginsky from the rest of their family, all of whom now reside in the United States.

The Roginsky family has not given up hope. In January, they again applied for an exit visa. Now is the time for us to act to help reunite this family. Please join me in appealing to the Soviet Government for a prompt and positive response to the Roginsky's application.

Additionally, let us not forget the hundreds of other Soviet Jews now stranded in the Soviet Union with no way out. Jews all across the world have just finished observing Passover, a holiday celebrating freedom and liberation from bondage in Egypt. We can not rest until all those who remain trapped in the Soviet Union are given permission to leave of their own free will.

A HOLE-IN-ONE

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 7, while golfing fans across America were gripped with anticipation over Jack Nicklaus' chances to become the oldest player ever to win the Masters, Michael J. Russen, the son of my good friend and district office administrator Michael S. Russen, had a golden golfing moment of his own; a true thrill of a lifetime.

It took place at the Skyline Golf Course in northeastern Pennsylvania; known locally as one difficult course. A cool wind was blowing from left to right at about 12 miles per hour as he approached the tee of the tough, 185-yard par 3, sixth hole.

Mike looked long and thoughtfully at the pin flag flapping in the wind nearly 200 yards away and reaching into his bag, carefully selected a six iron. He stepped up to tee, and in textbook form, gave the ball a mighty whack. It sailed through the crisp air in a matter of seconds, like a missile heading toward its target, drawing ever closer to the faraway green. As it began to drift toward earth, he could see it was going to land right on the green itself. And as he watched with pierced eyes, the little ball landed with a slight thump, rolled with determination toward the pin flag, and bounced against the pole before falling into the cup. The true hole-in-one! Congratulations Mike!

For Mike, and all of the weekend warriors who take to the links in pursuit of their dreams and aspirations and "a few moments in the pros," I would like to extend hearty best wishes, personal regards, and Godspeed.

THE MONTROSE HISTORICAL AND TELEPHONE PIONEER MUSEUM

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the opening of the Montrose Historical and Telephone Pioneer Museum which is scheduled to open on May 6, 1990. As the grand opening nears, the Montrose Area Historical Association is putting the finishing touches on this unique museum, which will be one of only five museums in the United States dedicating a significant portion of its display to the history of the telephone.

The Montrose Historical and Telephone Pioneer Museum will display artifacts and historical information about the development of the telephone. I am so very pleased that this museum will be opening in my congressional district, and I would like to publicly congratulate all of those people who have worked so hard on this important project.

EXTENSION OF THE INTEREST EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 3, 1990, I introduced a bill (H.R. 4447) that would make what is known as the Interest Equalization Program mandatory and extend it for one more year.

During the past decade, the direct lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of the United States—Eximbank—has been reduced by 90.7 percent. It was \$5.4 billion in 1981, while today the administration has proposed only \$500 million for 1991.

Unfortunately, during the past several years, the funding level has been inadequate and the demand for official export credits has exceeded supply. Consequently, Eximbank has been severely restricted from effectively carrying out its mandate to combat subsidized export financing offered by our foreign trade competitors.

In response, last year, we passed legislation authorizing Eximbank to implement a pilot program known as the Interest Equalization Program [IEP]. The program was an effort to leverage limited resources for the direct lending program by as much as 10 times.

Eximbank would apply resources from the IEP to "buy down" the interest rate on a commercial bank loan backed with an Eximbank guarantee of repayment from the commercial rate to the official OECD export credit rate. In this way, the IEP would be the equivalent of the direct loan program in terms of the interest rate, but will use a lesser amount of budgetary resources.

It was hoped that in addition to leveraging resources to assist our exporters to compete, such a program would encourage commercial banks to stay in the export finance business by offering reasonable assurance of repayment and sufficient return on their export loans. U.S. commercial banks have been retreating from export financing, and there have been no significant signs of their return.

We, in Congress, trusted the administration and provided them with discretionary authority to set up this alternative means of addressing the increasing demand for direct loans. Unfortunately, the administration did not choose to utilize the opportunity to establish a pilot program for 1990 and 1991. The refusal to initiate a pilot IEP is in direct conflict with congressional intent. The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] in my view, is being pennywise and pound-foolish to kill the IEP before giving it a chance to work.

We made clear in the legislation that this was to be a pilot program which would sunset in 2 years in the absence of further legislation. Because the difference between the official OECD export credit rate is close to the commercial rates, the time is opportune to try out the IEP to address the needs of our exporters in competing with officially subsidized export credits overseas.

Perhaps OMB or others in the administration have better ideas for meeting the competitive financing needs of U.S. exporters. If so, my door is always open. Until I see Mr. Darman's shadow in my doorway, however, not only am I introducing this bill to make the program mandatory, but as chairman of the subcommittee with oversight jurisdiction of Eximbank, I have all the intentions of making sure the bill passes this year.

I request my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO INTEREST SUBSIDY PROGRAM.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO EXPEND ALL AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR PROGRAM.—Section 2(f)(1) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(f)(1)) is amended by striking "may enter" and all that follows through "appropriate" and inserting "shall use all amounts appropriated to carry out this subsection to make commitments to commercial lending institutions and other lenders".

(b) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM THROUGH THE END OF FISCAL YEAR 1992.—Section 2(f)(4) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 635(f)(4)) is amended by striking "1991" and inserting "1992".

(c) LIMITATION ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992.—Section 2(f)(3) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 635(f)(3)) is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and";
- (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and
- (3) in adding at the end the following:

“(C) \$35,000,000, for fiscal year 1992.”.

**COL. FREDERICK L. SCHUSTER
WILL RETIRE FROM AIR FORCE**

HON. MICHAEL DeWINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. DeWINE. Mr. Speaker, on May 1 of this year my constituent, Col. Frederick L. Schuster, will retire from the Air Force. Over the last 30 years, the U.S. Air Force has benefited from the faithful and dedicated service of Colonel Schuster. Colonel Schuster received his commission in 1959 and served on active duty until 1969 when he accepted a commission in the Air Force Reserves. While on active duty, he served as a material officer at several locations prior to going to pilot training and earning his wings in 1965. From then until his separation from the active force in 1969, he served as a T-37 instructor pilot and functional check pilot. In 1969, Colonel Schuster began a 13-year stint as a C-141 aircraft commander and senior flight commander. He assumed command of an associate reserve military airlift squadron at Norton Air Force Base, CA, in 1982, and served in that capacity until 1985, where he accepted a position as individual mobilization augmentee assistant to the director of material management at Hill Air Force Base, UT. He assumed his present position as individual mobilization augmentee assistant to the commander, Logistics Operations Center, Air Force Logistics Command, WPAFB, OH, in 1988. Throughout his career, Colonel Schuster has distinguished himself as a stalwart professional who served his country with pride and honor.

THANKS TO ORVILLE MORAN

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year it was my privilege to have Orville Moran of Austin, MN, work in my Washington office. During that time, Orville assisted me and my staff with various legislative projects and committee hearings.

An instructor of English at Austin Community College, Austin, MN, for over 20 years, Orville has demonstrated a commitment to education and his community that is rare. Orville Moran is a model citizen. During his stay in Washington, Orville spent much of his time researching new teaching techniques for use in his classroom. Austin Community College is lucky to have a person of Orville Moran's ability and commitment, Mr. Speaker.

My very best wishes and sincere thanks go out to Orville Moran and his wife Jeane.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO DENISE BARON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding student from my community who has earned honors along with her classmates for winning the 1990 Rhode Island State Championship title in the Bicentennial of the Constitution and Bill of Rights competition.

Denise Baron, of Pawtucket, RI, attends Bishop Keough High School in Pawtucket, RI. This competition is held annually to test students' general knowledge of the Constitution as well as their ability to apply the Constitution to contemporary issues. The students were evaluated in three areas: presentation, overall knowledge of the Constitution, and application of the principles of the Constitution. For Bishop Keough High School, this title was very special for the school finished second last year. Through hard work, combined with the excellent guidance and preparation by her teacher, Ms. Carol Costa, Denise and her classmates were able to achieve excellence. Denise and her classmates, along with Ms. Costa, will now travel to Washington, DC, in May to compete in the national competition against teams from across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Denise Baron and the members of Ms. Costa's U.S. history class from Bishop Keough High School. Their outstanding knowledge of the Constitution and its principles serves as a reminder to us all about the importance of this great document for all Americans. I would like to wish Denise and her classmates good luck in the national competition.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 19, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 20

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Thomas L. Sansonetti, of Wyoming, to be Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on federal employee's health benefits programs.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 280, approving the findings of the Comptroller General of the United States contained in the GAO report, dated March 29, 1990, regarding employer sanctions, and S. 2446, to improve the employment verification system under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SD-226

Small Business

Innovation, Technology and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the barriers to the sale of U.S. automobile parts to Japanese automobile companies located in the United States and abroad.

SR-428A

Joint Economic

Technology and National Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Soviet and East European economies.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) staffing and organizational capacity.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2056, to revise provisions of the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to States and to implement state health objective plans.

SD-430

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-

cultural programs, focusing on the cost of production.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to review export promotion and economic competitiveness.

SD-538

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.

SD-342

1:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on management activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-192

APRIL 24

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Business meeting, to resume consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on implementation of the Defense Management Report.

SH-216

Environment and Public Works Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-406

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1289, to improve the management of forests and woodlands and the production of forest resources on Indian lands.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserves.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Highway Administration.

SD-138

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's superconducting super collider program.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings on the changing trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the role of treatment and prevention in the national drug strategy.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to modernize the legal and regulatory structure of the financial services industry to increase competitiveness of U.S. institutions.

SD-538

11:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 2371, authorizing a National Academy of Sciences study of an environmental research institute, and S. 2176, to provide better enforcement of the environmental laws of the United States.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the future of schools of public health.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs.

SD-138

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider S. 722, Food Safety Amendments, S. 1425, Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, S. 436, Employee Health and Safety Whistleblower Protection Act, and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review FHA mortgage ceilings.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the National Science Foundation and the upcoming scientific manpower crisis.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the operation of the Inspectors General's offices.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Attorney General.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

10:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on U.S.-Japan trade negotiations, focusing on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) and Super 301 trade cases.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1981, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 370, to establish the American Heritage Trust to provide funding for the preservation of America's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the jurisdiction between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities Exchange Commission.

SR-332

APRIL 26

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to resume consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-126, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to modernize the legal and regulatory structure of the financial services industry to increase competitiveness of U.S. institutions.

SD-538

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed legislation regarding economic implications of changes in Puerto Rico's political status, including S. 712, Puerto Rico Status Referendum Act.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To resume oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act and to review the implementation of the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act and scientific questions surrounding asbestos exposure.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1957, to provide for the efficient and cost effective acquisition of nondevelopmental items for federal agencies.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on ICBM modernization.

SR-222

3:15 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on a report from Secretary of Defense Cheney on the results of the major aircraft review by the Department of Defense.

SR-253

APRIL 27

8:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review low-income tax credits.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, focusing on the National Endowment for the Arts.

SD-430

APRIL 30

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on provisions of S. 1203, to provide tax incentives for businesses on Indian reservations, and S. 1650, to allow an Indian employment opportunity credit for qualified employment expenses of eligible employers on Indian reservations; to be followed by a business meeting to mark-up S. 143, to establish the Indian Development Finance Corporation to provide development capital for Indian businesses.

SR-485

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judiciary, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 3

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on AIDS education for school-aged youth.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Space Council, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Corps of Engineers.

SD-192

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (P.L. 100-449).
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Minerals Management Service and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian health service nurse shortage.
SR-485

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.
SD-192

2:15 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1848, to implement and provide financial assistance for a research and demonstration program for natural gas and coal cofiring technologies.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.
SD-138

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1981, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment.
SR-253

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1400, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.
SR-253

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Election Commission, and to review Senate policy on official mail.
SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on initiatives for Indian programs for the 1990s.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.
SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Veterans' Administration.
S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.
SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.
SR-253

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Agriculture.
S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on S. 1021, to provide for the protection of Indian graves and burial grounds, and S. 1980, to provide for the repatriation of Native American group or cultural patrimony.
SR-485

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on sea power.
SD-192

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.
SD-138

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on population policy and resources.
SD-138

MAY 16

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 17

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.
S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on semi-conductors and the future of the U.S. electronics industry.
SR-253

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 22

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.
S-407, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.
SD-138

MAY 24

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.
SD-192

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 7

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2203, to settle certain claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe, S. 2075, to authorize grants to improve the capability of Indian tribal governments to regulate environmental quality, and S. 1934, to revise the United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide for the payment of fees for certain services provided to Indian Housing assisted under such Act.

SR-485

JUNE 12

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.

SD-138

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2358, providing U.S. consumers the opportunity to enjoy the technological advancement in sound recording by use of digital audio tape recorders.

SR-253

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1974, to require new televisions to have built in decoder circuitry designed to display closed-captioned television transmissions.

SR-253

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing on alcohol and substance abuse programs.

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 19

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 23

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Indian Federal acknowledgement process, including S. 611 and S. 912, bills to establish administrative procedures to determine the status of certain Indian groups.

SR-485